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Present

HISTORY of
LEHIGH COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA.

Gahr

HAUSER.

A HISTORY
of
LEHIGH COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA

From the Earliest Settlements to the Present Time
Including much Valuable Information for the use of

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Published By
James J. Hauser.

1902.



ALLENTOWN, PA.
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INTRODUCTION.



It is both interesting and instructive to study the history of our fathers, to fully understand through what difficulties, obstacles, toils and trials they went to plant settlements which struggled up to a position of wealth and prosperity.

These accounts of our county have been written so as to bring before every youth and citizen of our county, an account of the growth of the population, its resources, the upbuilding of the institutions that give character and stability to the county.

It has been made as concise as possible, and everything which was thought to be of any value to the youth and citizen, has been presented as best as it could be under the circumstances with the hope that by perusing its pages, many facts of interest can be gathered that will be of use in future years.

Hoping that any shortcomings of the work will be kindly overlooked by a generous public.

It is now presented to the public for its careful perusal and we hope that the youth of our county will be benefitted thereby, and that the teachers of our public schools will find much valuable aid which the author has tried to gather while engaged in the schoolroom, and that by perusing its pages the grand principle of patriotism and love of country will be instilled into the minds of our youth.

In preparing this work I acknowledge the assistance of aid given by Profs. Alvin Rupp, the County Superintendent of Schools, J. O. Knauss, of the Department of Public Instruction, Mr. Clinton A. Mohr of the Emaus Times, Mr. Steltz and others.

This volume is now dedicated to the teachers, pupils and fellow citizens of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania.

EMAUS, PENNA., MAY 11, 1901.

J. J. HAUSER.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.



This new edition has been thoroughly revised and largely rewritten. Every effort has been made to profit by the suggestions and friendly criticisms of many friends, to all of whom the author is greatly indebted.

Great pains have been taken to correct all errors in statements of fact, dates and references. The aim of this work is to give the main facts of the history of our County, clearly, accurately and impartially. To give the people a short but concise record of all that is of interest to the general public.

The author acknowledges the valuable aid and suggestions in the revision of this work to Rev. Dr. A. R. Horne, Supt. Alvin Rupp, Hons. J. F. Moyer, J. W. Mayne, Harry G. Stiles, Mr. David Miller of The Morning Call, Mr. Daniel F. Leiby and others.

JAMES J. HAUSER.

ALLENTOWN, PA., MAY 1, 1902.

CHAPTER I.

TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS.

LEHIGH COUNTY embraces the beautiful Kittatinny Valley, lying between the Lehigh or South Mountains on the South and Blue Mountains on the north. It is dotted with thriving towns and villages, fertile fields, running streams of water flowing through every part of the valley, making the soil very productive, also part of the beautiful and romantic Lehigh Valley stretching along the Lehigh River, and the fertile Saucon Valley south of the Lehigh or South Mountains. The advent of the white settler and his adventures with the Indians are full of incidents and hairbreadth escapes, showing at a glance that our forefathers had to undergo the same trials and cares as his western friend had in building up the country. The Aborigines or Indians, living in what is now Lehigh County, where the Minsies or Delaware tribe of Indians, who were the owners of our beautiful Lehigh County. It was undoubtedly included in the second purchase of land from the Indians. It will perhaps be of interest to the reader to know the different purchases and what was acquired at each.

The first purchase of land was made in 1682 by William Markham, Deputy Governor of the colony, before the arrival of Penn, which included the country between the Neshaminy Creek and Delaware River to Wrightstown and Upper Wakefield.

The second and third purchases were made by William Penn himself and included the land along the Pahlkehoma (Perkiomen). In 1686, it is claimed another treaty was made with the Indians, but no copy of the treaty is known to exist. The treaty of 1684 was made by William Penn and Maughaughsin (Macnugie), the leading chief of the Delawares, and was for a consideration of two Matchcoats, four pair of Stockings and four bottles of Sider. The Indian deed is as follows :

"Upon my own desire and free offer, I, Maughaughsin, in consideration of two Matchcoats, four pair of Stockings and four bottles of Sider, do hereby grant, make over all my land upon the Pahlkehoma, to William Penn, Propr. and Govern'r of Pennsylvania and territories, his heirs and Assignees forever, with which I own myself satisfied and promise never to molest any Christian so call'd yt shall seat thereon by his orders.

Witness my hand and seal at Philadelphia ye third day day of ye fourth month 1684.

The mark of Maughaughsin.



Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us,
Philip Thomas Lehman, Thomas Holmes, John Davers, George Emlin."

The Indians removed beyond the Blue Mountains, only a few remaining on their old hunting grounds, the beautiful Kittatinny Valley.

The purchase of 1686 was said to include all the land beginning at the line of the former purchases to as far northwest as a man could ride in two days, but as no copy of the treaty was preserved, the claim was disputed by the Indians, and the purchase was undecided, but settlers began to flock into the new region which they supposed had been purchased from the Indians, who believed that their rights were being encroached upon. They held several meetings with the proprietors of the colony to fix definitely the limits of the ceded territory.

The first meeting was held in Durham, several miles below Easton, 1734. The second meeting was held at Pennsbury, 1735, and the last meeting was held at Philadelphia, which resulted in an agreement that the treaty of 1686 should be followed, and the purchase should be repeated in a novel way, namely, the colony of Pennsylvania should receive as much land as was included in a line drawn northwest from a point at Wrightstown as far as a man could walk in a day and a half. This treaty is known as the "Walking purchase." Subsequent to the treaty, the proprietors caused a trial walk to be made to ascertain what amount of land could be obtained; this trial walk was made in April, 1735, and the trees along the route were blazed so that the parties engaged in making the walk, deciding the ownership of the land, would have the advantage of a marked pathway. So when the treaty was signed August 25th, 1737, the Receiver General of the colony, James Steel, secured the man who had endured in the trial walk. Edward Marshal, James Yeates and Solomon Jennings, were selected, all noted for their power of endurance. The sheriff of Bucks County, Timothy Smith, and John Chapman, the surveyor, accompanied the three walkers, provided their meals, etc. The time set for the walk, according to the treaty, was September 12th, 1737, but was postponed until September 19th. It had been agreed that the Indians should send some of their young men along to see that the walk was fairly made. The compensation of each of the walkers was five pounds in money and five hundred acres of land. The point of starting was at a large chestnut tree near the fork of the Pennsville and Durham roads at the meeting house in Washington, Bucks County, very close to the Markham purchase. The three walkers stood close to the tree, their hands resting upon it, and as the sun rose, Sheriff Smith gave the signal for starting. The route was as straight as it possibly could be, on account of the ground and obstructions in the way, it led along the Durham road. Yeates led the way with an easy step, followed by Jennings with two Indian walkers who were followed by Marshall, at a distance, swinging a hatchet and walking with an easy and careless step. In two and a-half hours they reached Red Hill, Bedminster township, where they took dinner with Wilson, the Indian trader. Durham Creek, where the old furnace stood, was followed and they crossed the Lehigh River a mile below Bethlehem at Jones Island, and from this place they passed to the Blue ridge at Smith Gap, Moore township, Northampton County, and they slept at night on the northern side of the mountain. At sunrise the next morning they resumed their journey and concluded their walk at noon. Marshall alone held out and throwing himself upon the ground, grasped a small tree which was marked as the end of the line. Jennings was the first to give out about two miles north of Tohickon, but he straggled along until the Lehigh River was reached.

He left them there, and went to his home on what is now the Geissinger farm, a few miles north of Bethlehem, which is now in Salisbury township, where he lived for twenty years after. He was a famous hunter and woodsman,

One of his sons, John Jennings, was sheriff of Northampton County from 1762 to 1768.

Yeates gave out at the foot of the mountain on the morning of the second day, when he was picked up he was nearly blind and died three days after, while Marshall the champion walker was not the least injured by exertion, lived to be seventy-nine years old, and died in Tinicum, Bucks County. Walking Purchase, the Indians said was "No sit down to smoke, no shoot squirrel, but lun lun, lun all day long."

Marshall received 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ and five hundred acres of land in Monroe County, near Stroudsburg.

The Indians were disgusted with the walk, and frequently said to the walkers that they should not run and they were so disgusted with the walk, that they left before it was completed. The distance traveled was 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles. When the end of the line had been reached in a northwest direction, it still had to be run to the Delaware River, which made another disagreement between the Proprietors and the Indians. The Indians thought that the line should be drawn straight to the river from the nearest point, instead they ran the line at right angles reaching the river at the Laxawaxen, taking in about twice as much territory as the other way. The survey embraced nearly all the land between the forks of the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers, including all the land south of the Blue Mountains, comprising 500,000 acres of land.

The Receiver General, James Steel, wrote to a friend of his, in 1737, said that it took four days to walk from the upper end of the "Long Walk" (day and a-half,) and that very little good land for settlement was to be seen.

This walking purchase, as it was called, gave a great deal of dissatisfaction to the Indians, and was one of the principle causes of the council held in Easton, in 1756, where it was ably discussed. The complaint of the Indians was 1st, That the walkers walked too fast. 2d, That the walkers should have stopped to shoot game and smoke. 3d, That they should have walked as they do when on a hunt. 4th, That the line was not drawn to the river as it should have been drawn. 5th, They claimed the line should have been drawn from the nearest point to the river. 6th, They accused the Proprietors of trickery and dishonesty.

Whether true or not, the "Walking purchase" drew upon the Proprietors the hatred of the Indians and was the beginning of a feeling which was fanned into stirring events a generation later, creating great havoc among the settlers in the region now composed of the counties of Lehigh, Northampton and Carbon.



CHAPTER II.

THE FIRST WHITE MEN.

LEHIGH COUNTY was a part of Bucks County, hence was a part of one of the three original counties established in 1682. Its first settlers were for the most part settlers who pushed northward from the older parts of the county. The word Lehigh or Lechaweki is the Indian name for the river and the German settlers left away the latter part of the word and called it "Lecha." The word means where the way makes a fork. The Lehigh was at first called the west branch of the Delaware.

Lehigh (Lecha) Valley is a part of the great Kittatinny Valley, which extends from Lake Champlain on the north, to the Mississippi River in Tennessee in the southwest. The boundaries of the Kittatinny Valley are the Blue Mountains on the north, and on the south the South Mountains in Virginia, and Blue Ridge further south.

The name Kittatinny means large, long, without end. The Lehigh, or more properly speaking Lecha Valley, receives its name from the Lehigh River which flows through it. The name Lecha is an Indian word derived from Lechaweki. The first white men who came within the present limit of Lehigh county, were the traders in the seventeenth century, who came and went, transacting their business with the Indians, sometimes creating animosity between Indians and white men. As early as 1701, these men were brought to the notice of the Proprietors by the troubles they was a part of made, the same time the Seneca Indians made incursions with the view of harassing the more peaceful Delawares.

The first settlement, within the present limits of the county was made near the Swamp Church, Lower Milford, in 1715, by some German emigrants; as is shown by the inscription upon an old stone building which bears the above date.

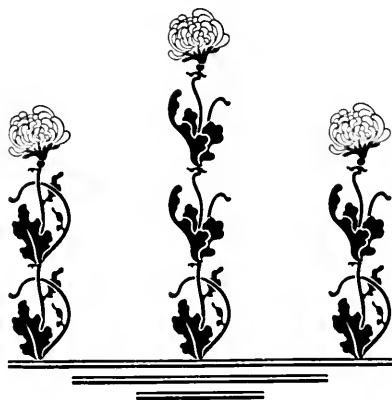
The first settlement of which authentic knowlege is known, was made in 1730, in the Lehigh Valley. In 1734 the whole region was thrown open for settlement, when the newly arrived settlers from Germany began to flock thither. That the settlers were enterprising is shown from the fact that they began to secure good roads. As early as 1735 the emigrants came rapidly to the county so when it became a part of Northampton County, in 1752, it had a population of 2800 souls, as follows: Milford, 700; Upper Saucon, 650; Whitehall, 800; including about 200 which resided in Hanover, making the entire number 3000.

In 1773, some thirty years after the first settlement had been made, the county showed great improvement as can be seen by the following number of acres of cleared land, in what is now Lehigh County, namely, 37,394; 8,869 acres of grain and 886 farmers. Slowly and slowly the red man receded before the coming of the white man, as few Indians were remaining in what is now Lehigh County, after 1740. They had nearly all passed beyond the Blue Mountains, only

here and there a family or individual Indian remained in a tent upon some chosen spot on the ancient hunting ground. One of the chief of these was Kola-pechka, an old chief residing on the creek which bears his name, Coplay.

He was on friendly terms with his white neighbors and he was frequently employed by the government to carry messages and act as interpreter. The last Indian living in the county was in 1742, when the last of the Delawares was compelled to remove from this region to the Wyoming Valley.

After that date it was still the common custom of the Indians to come from the north and pass down into Lehigh and wander much as they chose to do in former times, when they were at peace with the other tribes of Indians. They brought usually game and poultry for trading purposes and purchased such articles as they needed for their primitive life in the forest. They were never seen after the second Indian raid.



CHAPTER III.

INDIAN RAIDS.

THE Delaware or Lenape Indians were divided into three tribes,—the Unamis or Turtle tribe, the Unalachtgo or Turkey tribe, the Winsi or Wolf tribe. These tribes were again divided and usually received their names from the place where they resided. Each settlement had its chief, who was subject to the head chief or sachem and reported to him.

The government of the Indian was similar to our national, state and county government. Allumapes and Teedyuscung were the chief sachems from the time of the landing of William Penn to the time when the Indians disappeared from this part of the country. The Indian headquarters were at Minnissink and Shamokin. Wampum is the Indian name for money. The word is an Iroquois word meaning a muscle. They had three kinds of money, the wampum, the fathom of wampum and belt of wampum. The different wampums represented the various value of their money. A number of muscles strung together was called a string of wampum, when it was a fathom long it was called a fathom or belt of wampum.

At the time when the first white settlers came to this country the Indians made their wampums of small wooden pieces of equal sizes, and stained them either black or white. Only a few muscles were used to make the wampums before the advent of the white man. The wampums were very valuable before the white people came.

The white men made wampums from muscles, and soon the Indians discarded the wooden ones for muscles. These wampums were round or oval in shape, one-fourth of an inch in length, and one-eighth of an inch thick with a hole in them lengthwise and strung like beads.

Scalping was another trait of the Indian. No victory was complete without it and is very revolting. The living and dead were scalped, as well as innocent women and children. The following mode was followed by the Indians in scalping their victims: They fastened the prisoner to the ground with their arms, legs and necks bound to large stakes and a cord to a free Indian. If any dispute arose among the Indians in regard to the prisoner, the prisoner was killed and scalped. The Indians placed their feet on their prisoner's neck, and seized the hair with the left hand twisting them tightly together in order to separate the skin from the head; then they would cut all around it with a sharp knife and tear it off. In one minute they had finished the scalping. The principle food of Indians were meat, vegetables, nuts and berries. The flesh of the deer and bear they liked the best.

Potatoes, corn and tobacco were the only products raised by the Indians. They were very cunning and skillful strategists in alluring the settlers into ambush, or elude them when pursued. They were honest, never stole or robbed each other. When they left home they did not lock their wigwams, but put a stone or piece of wood against the door, and nothing was stolen during their ab-

sence. They were strong and muscular, which was gained by their constant exercise in walking and running. The Indians in that way acquired agility and endurance by which they were able to flee from the white people.

The first breach of friendship between the Indians and the Government happened in 1754, before that time it was only between the individual Indian and settler.

The minerals used by the Indians were aluminous rock, quartz, quartzite, jasper, basanite chalcedony, slate and soapstone. To make their axes and pestles they used diabase, syenite, dioryte and pyroxene. Quartzite was used to make spear heads, knives and arrowheads.

When the Indians wanted to make a canoe, they would cover the sides of the log with ground, burn out the middle part and used the axes to remove the charcoal.

Governor John Penn offered in 1764, by proclamation, the following bounties for capturing Indians :

For every male above the age of ten years, \$150.00 ; for every male, (being killed) above the age of ten years, \$130.00 ; for every female above the age of ten years, scalped (being killed), \$50.00.

In the first Indian raid of 1755, the settlers escaped the Indians' wrath, which fell so furiously upon the settlers of Carbon and Northampton Counties, which resulted in the massacres of the Moravians in Carbon County, and other atrocious murders. One of the principal causes of the raid was the "Walking Purchase" of 1737, which seems to have given great dissatisfaction to the Indians, and also seems to have been the chief cause for it. But the defeat of Braddock in 1755, operated powerfully as a stimulus in the minds of the red man, arousing hatred and inciting murderous desire. When peace was made in 1758, it gave a sense of relief to the settlers again which lasted for about five years.

The conspiracy of the powerful chief Pontiac incited once more their hatred against the white people, and had much to do with the Indian raids of 1763 in the county and the massacre of a number of settlers. The settlers in Whitehall were entirely innocent, having always treated the Indians with kindness in their dealings with them.

It seems as if the Indians had lost confidence in the descendants of Penn, whose memory they revered, or they may have longed for regaining their ancient hunting grounds. It is doubtful if they would have commenced hostilities against the settlers if they had not been incited by the French. It was the French more than any others that provoked the conflict between the whites and Indians.

The first war was provoked by the intrigues of the French, in which the colony of Pennsylvania was involved with the red man. The French knew very well that by securing the aid of the Indians as allies living in Pennsylvania there was a chance of carrying on successfully their military operations in the Ohio Valley, for that reason they flattered and cajoled the Delawares and other tribes of Indians. This course of action had the effect of winning their allegiance from the English and was the cause of many deeds of bloodshed in the white settlements of the frontier. The massacre of Guadenhuttan led to others nearer at home on the south side of the mountain.

Every day some new murder was committed by the wily Indian. The whole frontier was in a state of alarm, settlers began to forsake their homes fleeing to more secure places. The people at Bethlehem were in suspense as they

had seen the lurid glare beyond the mountains made by the burning of the buildings and knew that bad news awaited them. The first news of the massacre of Guadenhutzen came after midnight by those who fled from the disaster, during the day eight white settlers and from thirty to forty Indian Brethren, including men, women and children arrived from New Guadenhutzen at Bethlehem. From this time for several days the people of the remote settlements began to flock to the more secure settlements abandoning everything. They were all filled with the wildest alarm, many came only with enough clothing to shield their bodies from the cold, while all were destitute of the necessities of life. Hundreds of farms were abandoned in Lehigh and Northampton Counties by their occupants. They were kindly cared for by the Brethren at Bethlehem and other places. There were Indian villages near Schnecksville, on the lands of Laurence Troxell, James Scheuerer, Hilarius Kernal, and Jerry Kuhns, numerous burial grounds of the red men are found in the above vicinity.

The relation between the settlers and the Indians were of the most friendly character. But after Braddock's disastrous defeat in 1755, the hatred of the Indians was aroused and the settlers were constantly disturbed. Before retiring at night they often went out with rifle in hand, ascended some high knoll near their houses to look for blazing cottages, they were kept in constant alarm until 1758, when peace was made, which lasted until 1763, when the troubles broke out anew.

In 1756 they killed two children of Frederick Reichelder, Jacob Gerhart, two women and six children, George Zeielof, wife and a young man, a boy and girl at Allemangel (now Lynn township) and scalped them. In 1763 Jacob Alleman's wife and child and a boy and girl were killed and scalped.

One of the main causes of the Whitehall massacres were as Heckewelder says, "That some Indians who had come to Bethlehem in the summer of 1763 to trade, when returning, they stopped at John Stenton's tavern, Allen township, Northampton County over night, the place being about eight miles from Bethlehem, where they were badly treated and robbed of some of their most valuable articles they had purchased, returning to Bethlehem, they lodged complaints with a justice of the peace who gave them a letter in which he strongly urged that they should return the Indians' property to their owners. But instead of getting their property back they were driven from the house, they did this, meeting some other Delaware Indians on the banks of the Susquehanna River who had been treated in the same way. They told each other their stories. They resolved to take revenge in their own way for the insult they had received as soon as their nation would make war upon the colonists."

Captain J. N. Wetherhold with his soldiers murdered Zachary, his wife and little child and a woman named Zippora in August 1763, near the Lehigh Gap. Zachary was a friendly Indian who had come to adjust the difficulties and while in this act of humanity, was killed like a dog. These and many other crimes like the above led the Indians to take the war path.

This company was raised in Macungie and vicinity.

Among the first places they attacked was Stenton's tavern and killed all the inmates among whom was Captain Wetherhold who had claimed he was invulnerable (kuglefest). They robbed the house of everything and from there they went to the house of Andrew Hazlett who tried to defend his home but was killed with his family, from there they went to the homes of James Allen and Philip Kratzer which they plundered. Undoubtedly the inmates had heard of the Hazlett tragedy and had fled. The Indians now proceeded to the Whitehall settlements in true Indian style.

On October 8, 1763, a bright and beautiful autumn day a small band of Indians crossed the Lehigh at Whitehall fresh from their attack on the settlers in Allen township, and went to John J. Mickley's place finding three of his children in the woods gathering chestnuts, killed two of them and went to the homes of Hans Snyder and Nicholas Marks, killing Snyder, his wife and three children, and wounding two daughters of Snyder, left both of them for dead, and one of his children was taken captive and never restored. The wounded daughters recovered from their wounds. The Assembly passed a bill for their relief as they were very poor and never afterwards enjoyed good health. The one that was scalped was a pitiable sight to see with her scalped head.

The Mickley's children which had been killed were buried at the foot of a large chestnut tree, the place is still pointed out where they had been buried. Nicholas Marks' family escaped, they had seen the Indians coming. The Indians set fire to his house and among others of the settlers that were killed by the Indians were Jacob Alleman's wife and child who were found in the road scalped.

The number of settlers killed were twenty, the others escaped fleeing to Deshler's Fort, about two miles from the scene of murder. The fort is standing and well preserved, it is a substantial stone building strongly built, having heavy walls and was made to serve for other purposes than an ordinary dwelling, was built in 1760, adjoining the same was a large frame dwelling, where twenty soldiers could be quartered and a large quantity of military stores be kept. The frame part has passed away, the place was a kind of military post during the Indian troubles and was furnished free by Mr. Deshler who was one of the most liberal and humane men of the settlement. It stands on a little eminence overlooking the Coplay Creek. The building was forty feet long, thirty feet wide, two and one-half stories high, the walls are eighteen inches and two feet thick supported by heavy timbers in the interior. There were a few small windows in the sides with four panes of glass, in the gables were loop holes. A large hearth was in the middle of the building, each story was divided into two apartments and in the mantle piece can still be seen the bullets holes made by the Indians. It was a place of refuge for the neighborhood.

A number of the settlers were taken captive by Indians, and those with black hair and eyes were spared and adopted. Among them was one Mayer, his wife and son who were adopted into a tribe. Margaret Frantz was taken prisoner while washing flax with another girl named Solt whom they took along to near where Balliettsville now stands. Margaret was 15 years old when taken captive and was with them seven years. Before she was exchanged, her father was killed by the Indians and she was married two years after her return from captivity to Nicholas Woodring. She was known far and wide for her knowledge of herbs which she had acquired of the Indians. Her services for relieving the sick were in great demand, she always journeyed on horseback. She died in 1829, at the age of seventy-eight years, among her descendents are Ritters, Steckles and Browns. Her companion Solt lived with an Indian as his wife and had two children, when she returned from captivity she was allowed to take her little girl along.

Captain Volck's (Foulk's) Company of Allemangel, now Lynn township, consisting of forty-six men, Captain Wetherhold's company of forty-four men and Captain Trexler's company of forty-eight men, raised in the other parts of is now Lehigh County, flocked to the standard of Colonel Benjamin Franklin, for the defence of the frontier, and gathered at Guadenhutzen in January,

1756, where they began the erection of Fort Allen on the site of the present town of Weissport.

The settlers of South Whitehall had their share of Indian troubles like the other settlements, the dangers were so great that it was impossible for them to attend the meeting of the Lutheran Synod held at Philadelphia in 1753. The Synod was asked to pray for the safety of the Paster (Rev. Schartier) of the Jordan's congregation and the settlers.

The Governor in his message to the Assembly said "Their houses are burned, farms laid waste, etc." Another incident happened which showed how cunning the Indians were to capture young children. Some children were playing "Hide and Seek" in the barn when several Indians who had lurked around and when the children had hid themselves and at the proper time they came forth and took captive all they could lay hold on, only a few escaped to tell the tale. Then the settlers arose and followed as best they could, but were unable to rescue the young captives. The children were kept in captivity for some time before they were released and restored to their anxious parents.



CHAPTER IV.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

THE FIRST SETTLERS of the county came principally from the older parts of the colony who pushed their homes northward from Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester counties. Others came from Germany seeking homes in this new country where there was no religious persecution and could worship God in accordance to the dictates of their conscience. There were in 1735 many squatters in what is now Lehigh County, and the proprietors of the province placed one hundred thousand acres of land on drawing, the drawing of the lottery never came off. But the settlers got the land cheap. More than threefourths of the inhabitants of the county are German or their descendents, and the localities in which they settled were generally named in honor of the Fatherland as Hanover, Wiesenberg, Heidleberg, etc.

They came principally from Bavaria, Baden, Alsace, Wurtemberg, Switzerland, Darmstadt, and Palatinate, while of the townships which bear English names have been germanized by the Germans encroaching upon their English neighbors, as can be seen by the intercourse with the people of Lowhill, Milford, Whitehall, etc., which are just as German as the rest of the County. They speak a dialect of the German language which is akin to the language of their forefathers who came from Palatinate where the same language is spoken. It is not "High German," as it is just as old or perhaps older, and often more expressive than the High German as a spoken language, as it was from time immemorial in the South German dialects. Some of its roots of words can be traced back to older roots than High German, for example, colt, English, fullen, High German which is derived from Greek and Latin roots, while hutsch and hutschli, a young colt from Wesserwald huzz, Lausatian, huzche, Swabian, hutschle, is more purely German than the High German, horse, E. ; pherd, H. G. ; gaul, P. G. ; calf, E. ; kalb, H. G. ; homeli, P. G. ; pig, E. ; Schwein, H. G. ; sou, P. G. ; potato, E. ; kartoffel, H. G. ; grumbeer, P. G. ; etc., are some of the derivations.

If as has been said in an index to their character, then the expressions as proverbs, adages, songs and sayings of people handed down from one generation to the other are very original and expressive. They by frequent repetition have made strong impressions upon the people to influence their life and character. Their songs are delightful, spirited and impressive. Here are some of the sayings of the Pennsylvania Germans. "Wie mers mocht so hut mers. Die kinder un die norra sawga die wohret. Fors denka kann en niemont henka. Gross gekrisch un wennig woll. Gut gewetst is halver gemeht. Eh eer is die onner werth. Wer awhalt gewinnt. Mer hut nix unna druvell. Die morga schtund hut gold im mund. Zub on deiner egna naws. Mer muss leva un leva lossa. Wer uet kommt zu rechter zeit muss nehme was iwwerich bleibt." And many other

sayings show that they have sayings which for beautiful thought, etc., compare well with the High German and the English languages.

The poems of Dr. Henry Harbaugh, written in the Pennsylvania German language, compare with the best poems of any language. His most touching and beautiful poems are the following: "Das Alt Schulhaus An Der Krick." (The Old Schoolhouse At The Creek.) "Heemweh," (Homesickness) the last one a most beautiful poem, descriptive of the sweet rest of Heaven, etc., and others. The people are as a whole a religious people. When they first came they built side by side church and schoolhouse, by which it can be seen that both the spiritual and temporal wants of the young were attended to, and they were early brought into the church. The greater part of the Pennsylvania Germans are farmers and are hardy, robust, strong, healthy and industrious. They are sociable, performing many works in common, assisting each other in whatever way they can.

In former times, during haymaking and harvest time when there were a number of workmen together, at nine o'clock they would take lunch, relate anecdotes in which both men and women engaged in. At breakfast, dinner and supper, the tables were always laden with food which were keenly relished by them all. At noon came the "Ruhe schtund," (hour rest), which was spent by sleeping, telling stories under the shady tree, or grinding the scythes. After "Feier ovet," (after the day's work) all enjoyed themselves well after their hard day's work, taking for their proverb, "Nuch der erwet is gute zu ruhe."

Corn husking was another enjoyable feature of former time, when a large number of young men and women went to a neighbor and assisted him in husking corn. Quilting and applebutter parties were some of the other pastimes of former days, where old and young gathered and helped each other in quilting and making schnitz, (pared apples) in the afternoon, in the evening the young folks spent the time in a lively manner such as music, dancing and other amusements.

Battalion drills was another institution of days gone by. The Militia had their drills in Spring and the weapons used were usually cornstalks, hoe handles and broomsticks. When the Battalion Day came in May everything was in readiness of which these were the preparatory exercises. When the day came, Infantry and Cavalry were on hand. The officers that were in command were the Generals, Colonels, Majors and Captains with their cocked hats and plumes, epaulets on their shoulders fully uniformed. The command was generally given in thundering tones. "Atten—shone, company!" The brave and gallant Lieutenants repeated the words in the Pennsylvania German, "Gebt Acht Buva Now Horcht bosst uff." A finer and more imposing sight was never seen or command given. Oh! what a time were those old fashioned "Badolga (Battalion) Daga." At the age of eighteen, everyone was compelled to become a soldier, the very age when the young maidens were at liberty to marry. Every one went to the Battalion day, old and young, and when the young people were strangers to each other, they were introduced not exactly like in polite society, but in blunt Pennsylvania German, as "Des ist der Bill," "Des ist die Sal, Kum her, huckt dich onna zu mir." All was fun, in the evening there was dancing which lasted till early morning. The holidays (Feirdaga,) of the Pennsylvania Germans are worthy of notice. Christmas was a pleasant time, Christmas trees were found almost in every home, and the churches were beautifully and tastefully decorated with evergreens. Their "Krischt kindil" is not the fantastic St. Nicholas, but the Giver of good gifts. When the children met each other on Christmas morning, they did not ask "where is my Christmas present?" but "Wo ist mei Krischt

kindil," meaning a gift of God in Jesus, the Christ child.

New Year was another of their festivals. At that time they shot out the old year and shot in the New Year, a practice that is not common anymore. The shooting was not all of it, beautiful verses of the scriptures and hymns were committed to memory, and repeated under the windows of those who were visited by them, they went through storm and snow. "En glickselig nei yohr" was heard on all sides, each vying with each other to be first in the greeting among friends, or strangers.

Doctor bills in the olden times were not as high as at present. Dr. John M. Otto made out the following bill for one of his patients (Marcus Hulig), the bill is dated Bethlehem, May 4, 1746, and is as follows: To heal a broken leg, 3*ℓ*; to heal three ribs, 3*s*. and other necessary things 2*s*.

The hotel bills were not as high either. Captain Jacob Wetherhold's bill at the "Crown" hotel, in 1763, where he was brought when mortally wounded and died a few days after, was as follows: 1 pint of Wine, 1*s*. 2*d*., 1 pint beer 2½*d*., eating and drinking for nurse, 2*s*., feed for two horses, 3*s*., funeral garment, 6*s*., carriage fees for nurse, ten times, 2*s*.

Subscriptions for the newspapers were as follows: Franklin and Hall's paper, 10*s*. 7*d*., Miller's German paper, 6*s*. per year.

Taxes were as follows: In 1767, Province (State) tax 5*ℓ*, 18*s*., 6*d*., and County tax 2*ℓ*, 7*s*., 6*d*.

The following is a copy of a bill for a day's expenses at one of the popular hotels in Easton in 1781 and thus you can see the value of Continental money at that time.

To Toddy	-	\$10	To 1 Grog	-	\$8	To 21 Quarts of Oats	\$52
" Cash	-	8	" Washing	-	49	" Hay	- 90
" Cash	-	12	" 1 Bowl Punch	-	30	" Meals	- 260
" 1 Bowl Punch	-	30	" 1 Grog	-	8	" Lodging	- 40
" 1 " "	-	30	" 1 Bowl Punch	-	30		
						Total	\$667

Received the above amount, JACOB OPP, Landlord.

Merchants, shoemakers and tailors charged the same rates. The price of a yard of Calico in Continental money cost ten times as much as the best yard of silk now does. Travelling by the early settlers was generally done on foot or horseback.

The following were among those who served offices from what is now Lehigh County: Christian Rinker was County Commissioner in 1753, and Lewis Klotz, of Macungie, was elected County Commissioner in 1754. George Taylor, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence owned a farm of three hundred and thirty-one acres in Allen township, in what is now a part of the present borough of Catasauqua. The assessment value of his property was in 1770, 416*ℓ*, which included six horses, eight cows and three negroes. The tax on the same was thirty-seven shillings and two pence, (\$4.96). The farm consisted at that time of one hundred and thirty-six acres of clean land, and one hundred and ninety-five acres of woodland. Mr. Taylor resided on the farm until 1764 when he moved to Easton, Pa. In 1776 Mr. Taylor sold his farm in Allen township to Mr. Benezet, of Philadelphia, for 1000*ℓ* (\$4800). Mr. Benezet afterward sold the farm to David Deshler.

Our County is but a small one, but helps to make up the State of Pennsylvania, the Keystone in the arch of the thirteen original colonies.

In 1773, in what is now Lehigh County, it comprised the following number of acres of clear land and the number of acres of grain sown, also the number

of farmers in each township: Upper Milford had 7,096 acres of clear land, and 1,283 acres of grain and 156 farmers; Macungie had 6,459 acres of clear land, and 2,002 acres of grain, and 136 farmers. Whitehall had 6,070 acres of clear land, and 1223 acres of grain and 117 farmers; Upper Saucon had 5,792 acres of clear land, 1028 acres of grain and 84 farmers; Lynn had 3,412 acres of clear land and 860 acres of grain and 118 farmers; Heidelberg had 2,905 acres of clear land and 904 acres of grain and 101 farmers; Salisbury had 2,400 acres of clear land, 522 acres of grain and 48 farmers; Weisenburg had 2,179 acres of clear land and 562 acres of grain, and 78 farmers; Lowhill had 1,131 acres of clear land and 435 acres of grain and 48 farmers; and there was 180,000 acres of wood land in what is now the present County of Lehigh.

The taxes for a farm of 200 acres of land was from eighty cents to \$1.50. Laborers received from ten cents to twelve cents a day and boarding. The house rent was from four to eight dollars a year, including fire wood and some acres of land for a potato and corn patch and grazing and feed for a cow. Fifty poor people did not pay any tax.

The farmers and others on ordinary occasions used rye bread and buck-wheat cakes, but on special occasions they used wheat bread. Expenses of Lehigh for the year ending January 1, 1813, were as follows:

G. Stahler, for election expenses at Millerstown, (Macungie) \$24 80; J. Mummy for election expenses, Grim's district, \$37 20; A. Shifferstein, for election expenses, Saeger's district, \$44.20; F. B. Shaw, for election expenses, Allentown district, \$49.50; G. Kramer, commissioner on seat of Justice, \$50 00; George Savitz, rent of rooms for court, November 20, 1812 to January 1, 1813, \$55.91; quarrying stones for prison, \$67.21. Total amount, \$368.82.

In 1813 the total receipts of the County from all sources were \$15,448.30, of which sum \$1558 66 was the balance at the settlement, \$13,254 55 taxes were collected out of \$16,772.60 assessed.

Sheriff Peter Hauck paid into the treasury the same year \$3.90 Sheriff's fees. Balance in the treasury at the end of the year, \$6693.80

In 1814 the receipts of the County were \$18,325 91; in 1815 the receipts were \$15,050.89; in 1816 the receipts were \$17,214.05. In 1816 the first bank loan of \$2,176.53 was made for County purposes of 1816 and 1817. The first Court House was built at a cost of \$24,936 08, rebuilt 1864 at a cost of \$57,235 86. In 1813 the first jail was built at a cost of \$8,420.00, rebuilt at a cost of \$200,222.95. The Poor House was erected in 1845 at a cost of buildings of \$51,154.21. The Poor House farm consists of 254 acres of land and was purchased for \$27,062 32.

The first great flood of the Lehigh River known to the white settlers occurred on the 6th of October, 1786, between ten and twelve o'clock at night, and known as "Tippy's Flood," on account of the destruction of the home of Mr. Tippy, near Weissport, and in which the two children of Mr. Tippy were drowned, the parents were saved. They had clung to the branches of a tree until rescued. The next great flood occurred in 1841 doing great damage, and in 1862 in which hundreds of houses and bridges were destroyed and hundreds of people were drowned. 1841, January 8th, heavy loss; 1862, June 4, loss \$200,000, bridges destroyed, great loss of life, eighteen inches higher than in 1841. In 1869 a great flood occurred doing considerable damage. On Friday evening February 28th, 1902, one of the most destructive floods in the Lehigh Valley occurred. It had rained very heavily for several days, and the warm temperature so that by noon time it became apparent there would be a flood if it would keep on raining. The Little Lehigh, Jordan Creeks and the lesser streams throughout the county began

to overflow their banks, and instead of looking like small streams appeared like large rivers and raging torrents.

The Jordan Creek rose twenty-five feet above low water mark at Allentown, while the Little Lehigh Creek came almost up to Lawrence street in Allentown, within seven hours after the waters began to rise they had reached the highest mark and then commenced to recede. The flood, by the marks shown on Kline's Island, that the flood was twenty-two inches higher than the flood of 1862. At that time the waters rose to sixty-five inches from the base of the house. In 1869 the water rose forty-seven inches from the base of the house, and on Friday, Feb. 28, 1902, the flood rose up to eighty-seven inches from the base. The damages done by the flood were greater than that of the great flood of 1862, but the loss of life was much less for the simple reason that the last flood came in day time, while the great flood of 1862 came in the night time. The bridges across the Lehigh River at Allentown and the Central Railroad bridge across the Lehigh River at Kline's Island were swept away by the flood and many bridges along the Little Lehigh and Jordan Creeks were carried away and many of the others were so badly damaged that they were unsafe for traveling. There were also many washouts along the railroads and roads, causing great damages and delay of trains for several days. The many manufactories throughout the county were heavy losers in the carrying away of goods, destruction of buildings and the spoiling of goods. The loss incurred by the flood was about a million dollars in the entire county. The destruction of the bridges and the damages to same alone amounted to over four hundred thousand dollars.

In 1773 the assessment list showed that there were 34,894 acres of cleared land in Lehigh County, of which 8869 acres were sown in grain as follows: Upper Milford, 7096 acres; Macungie, 6459 acres; Whitehall, 6070 acres; Upper Saucon, 5792 acres; Lynn, 3412 acres; Heidelberg, 2905 acres; Salisbury, 2400 acres; Weisenberg, 2189 acres; Lowhill, 1131 acres. Taxes were low, farm of two hundred acres, eighty cents to \$1.50. Laborers wages ten to twelve cents per day, the rent for a house and lot from \$4.00 to \$8.00 a year, including several acres of land and fire wood. Wheat raised twice on newly cleared land, corn not cultivated before 1780.

The first election held after the county was formed was held on the 30th of October, 1812, to elect the county officers. The market price at Allentown on January 28, 1813, were as follows: wheat per bushel, 13 shillings and 12 pence; rye per bushel, 5 shillings and 7½ pence; corn per bushel, 4 shillings and 9 pence; flax seed per bushel, 8 shillings.

Philadelphia price was wheat per bushel, 15 shillings and 6 pence; flour per barrel, \$10.50.

CHAPTER V.

WAR RECORD.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD. At the time of the Revolutionary War, Lehigh County was a part of Northampton County, but it raised its full share of quotas for the American Army. At the outbreak of the war a company was raised in what is now Lehigh County, every one enlisting in the company received a bounty of three pounds (\$8 00). The company formed a part of the 2d Pennsylvania Battalion of which Colonel Arthur St. Clair was the commander. Captain Thomas Craig was captain of the company.

The Flying camp of 1776, was formed by Captain John Arndt, and took part in the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, in which the company suffered heavily in killed and wounded, losing in all 21 men. At the battle of Fort Washington it again suffered heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners, Nov. 16, 1776, losing in all 37 men.

Washington, after his defeat at Harlem Heights, New York, retreated across the North River and through New Jersey by the way of Newark, Princeton and Trenton where he crossed the Delaware River into Pennsylvania. General John Warren, Surgeon General, sent the following communication to Bishop Ettwein of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem. "According to his Excellency, General Washington's Orders. The General Hospital of the army is removed to Bethlehem, and you will do the greatest act of humanity by immediately providing proper buildings for its reception." Bethlehem had been selected as the most advantageous location by Washington when it had been found necessary to remove the hospital from Morristown, New Jersey, in the summer of 1777. Allentown was the centre of operation for the formation of the Wagon Brigade. The bells of Christ Church, Philadelphia, and the State House bell were removed to Allentown for concealment, when the British took possession of Philadelphia. Allentown was also the depot where the Revolutionary army got its supplies, cartridges were manufactured, muskets repaired, etc.

Alexander Miller, James and Charles Craig were commissioned as officers to raise and organize military companies, the bounty was three pounds in Pennsylvania money equal to \$8.00.

Congress authorized the raising of the "Flying Camp," of 10,000 men, apportioned as follows: Pennsylvania, 6,000 men; Maryland, 3,400 men; Delaware, 600 men. From the 18th to the 25th of June, 1776, the Continental Congress met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, and the delegates from Northampton County were Levers, Col. Nichol Gray, John Weitzel, Nicholas Depue, Daniel Deschler, and Benjamin Depue.

Congress ordered on the 8th of July, 1776 that an election should be held in the different counties of the province.

Lehigh County was embraced in the second election district of Northampton County, and was composed of Northampton, Salisbury, Upper Saucon, Upper Milford, Macungie, Weisenberg, Lynn, Whitehall and Heidelberg, and the election place, Allen's Town. The election officers were John Gerhart, David Deschler and George Brienig. One hundred and twenty recruits came from Allentown and vicinity to join the "Flying Camp."

On a hill on this side of the Monocacy Creek and on the right side of the road, leading to Allentown, now occupied by West Bethlehem, lie buried about one thousand Revolutionary soldiers, who died while the military hospital was located at Bethlehem. A monument should mark their last resting place.

After 1778, the seat of war was transferred from the banks of the Delaware to the North and South, after that the beat of the drum and the tramp of the armies no more resounded through the valley of Lehigh. General Charles Lee with his division of the American army were encamped for some time at Bethlehem. General La Fayette, after being wounded in the battle of Brandywine, was brought to Bethlehem and there nursed till he got well. At one time or other many of the American officers stopped at the Sun Hotel, Bethlehem. The citizens of that town and throughout the county were ever ready to help the American cause in whatever way they could.

The next important event was the Friess Rebellion. In 1797 Congress passed certain laws which were objectionable to the people, among them were the Alien, Sedition and the House Tax Laws which were regarded as unjust and burdensome. The people arose to resist the enforcement of them and an Insurrection broke out in Milford, Bucks County, under the leadership of John Friess, who had been an officer in the Revolutionary Army, he was ably seconded by Fred. Heany and John German. The opposition of Friess prevented all assessments in Milford township that year. The Insurrection spread rapidly into Northampton County, also into what is now Lehigh County, where the Assessors were chased from one township to another. Some time after the above occurrence, seventeen of his followers were captured and imprisoned in the Sun Hotel, Bethlehem. Fries went to their help and rescued them.

The President, John Adams, sent troops to quell the Insurrection, when they came Friess went into hiding and a month afterwards was captured near Bunker Hill, Bucks County.

The following followers of Friess were sentenced by the Court: Henry Jarrett, two years imprisonment and \$1000.00 fine; Conrad Marks, two years imprisonment, \$800.00 fine; Valentine Kuder, two years imprisonment, \$200.00 fine; Jacob Eierman, one year imprisonment, \$50.00 fine; Henry Shankweiler, one year imprisonment, \$150.00 fine; Michael Schmeier, nine months imprisonment, \$400.00; Henry Schmidt, eight months imprisonment, \$200.00 fine; Philip Desch, eight months imprisonment, \$150.00 fine; Jacob Klein, eight months imprisonment, \$150.00 fine; Herman Hartman, six months imprisonment, \$150.00 fine; Philip Ruth, six months imprisonment, \$200.00 fine; John Eberhard, six months imprisonment, \$100.00 fine; John Huber, six months imprisonment, \$150.00; Christian Sachs, six months imprisonment, \$150.00 fine; John Klein, Jr., six months imprisonment, \$100.00 fine; Daniel Klein, six months imprisonment, \$150.00 fine; Jacob Klein, six months imprisonment, \$150.00 fine; Adam Breich, six months imprisonment, \$150.00 fine; George Memberger, six months imprisonment, \$150.00 fine; George Getman, six months imprisonment, \$100.00 fine; William Getman, six months imprisonment, \$100.00 fine; Abraham Schantz, four months imprisonment, \$100.00 fine; Henry Mem-

berger, four months imprisonment, \$100.00 fine ; Peter Hager, four months imprisonment, \$100.00 fine ; Abraham Samsel, three months imprisonment, \$50.00 fine ; P. Huntzberger, three months imprisonment, \$50.00 fine ; Peter Gabel, two months imprisonment, \$40.00 fine ; Jacob Gabel, two months imprisonment, \$40.00 fine. He and a number of his followers were placed on trial for treason, and were convicted and sentenced to death, but they were pardoned by the President. Friess returned to his home near Trumbauersville, Bucks County, and resumed his occupation of crying public sales. Thus ended the Insurrection, also known as the "Milford Rebellion," "The Hot Water War," and "The House Tax War." After that there was no opposition to these laws which were soon after repealed. There was peace till the war broke out with England in 1812. During that war the people of the county went forth to the front with an alacrity which was highly commendable. The following companies responded to their country's call Captain George Dinkey raised a company of Infantry and marched to the seat of war 1812. Captain John F. Ruhe's Company of Light Infantry, Co. 5th, 2d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Infantry, 1st Brigade, 2d Division was raised in Whitehall.

Captain Abraham Gangewere's Company of riflemen, (Co. 1) First Brigade, Second Division, Pennsylvania Militia, Brigadier General H. Spring, commanding the Brigade, Major General Shitz, commanding the Division. Captain Abraham Rinker's Company of riflemen, 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Riflemen, Col. Thomas Humphrey, commanding; Captain Peter Ruch's Light Horse Company was raised in the Whitehalls, and Captain John Dornblaser's Co. of Infantry raised in Lehigh, Northampton and Pike counties, and Captain Joseph Wilt's Co. raised in Upper Milford ; by which it can be seen that Little Lehigh at the very beginning of its existence, nobly sent forth her sons to defend her Nation's honor. A few went to the Mexican war, 1845-48, but the same martial spirit was displayed as in former wars. Among those who went to war was Colonel Harry C. Longenecker.

After a period of peace for thirteen years, the tranquility was broken by the firing upon Fort Sumter by the South Carolina soldiers and the capture of the fort by the same was wired over the entire country. April 12th, 1861. On that day the Governor of Pennsylvania received the following telegram: "The war has commenced, the batteries opened fire upon Fort Sumter at 4 A. M."

This conflict began by the people of the North and South placing different construction to the Constitution of the United States, of the Slave question and by continually agitating the same, at least each section came to distrust each other and regard each other with contempt. The North believed that the South would not dare to go to war and fight for the cause they advocated. The North would never dare to strike a blow against the South was believed by the South.

When the actual hostilities commenced many of the North said that it would only be a breakfast, but before the war was over they had in addition to breakfast—dinner and supper. While the South said we will capture Washington and bring the Government to terms in very short time, and have our Independence acknowledged by the Government. How sadly were both sides disappointed, and how, through four long and sad years, each side contended for the mastery, which at last fell to the lot of the North, the "Stars and Stripes" which had cost an enormous amount of money and a great loss of life.

The war taught both the North and South a lesson which they had not known before, they learned to know each other better and by that struggle show-

ed foreign nations the true valor of an American citizen ; and slavery extinguished forever from the American soil.

On April 15th, 1861, President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling out the Militia of the several states, to quell the Rebellion. Pennsylvania was called upon to furnish sixteen regiments, two of which were wanted within three days to defend the National Capital which was unprotected. One of the first companies to respond to the call of the President were the Allen Guards, Captain Thomas Yeager of Allentown, the offered their services to the Governor, April 17th, and mustered into services April 18th, arriving at the same time at Harrisburg were Ringgold's Light Artillery, Captain McKnight of Reading ; Logan Guards, Captain Selheimer, of Lewistown ; Washington Guards, Captain Wren and the National Light Infantry, Captain McDonalds, of Pottsville ; and Co. H, Fourth Artillery Regulars under Lieut. Pemberton, (afterwards a general of the Confederate army). They all started for the seat of war on the 18th of April. The Regulars for Fort McHenry and the others for Washington.

For their promptness in marching to the defence of Washington, arriving there on the 18th of April, 1861. The thanks of the House of Representatives, which are rarely tendered except for great and signal service to the state were expressed in the following terms ; "37th Congress, U. S. July 22d, 1861. Resolved, that the thanks of this house are due and are hereby tendered to the 530 soldiers from Pennsylvania who passed through the mob at Baltimore and reached Washington on the 18th of April last for the defence of the National Capital."

GALISHA A. GROW,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Little Lehigh nobly came to the aid of the country as can be seen by the number of men furnished to the different regiments, (namely 13). Companies I, Capt. W. H. Gausler, 1st regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers ; D, Capt. G. D. Hand, 9th regiment, three months men ; C, Capt. A. C. Lewis, 46th regiment, three year men ; B, Capt. E. P. Rhoads ; F, Capt. H. S. Hart ; G, Capt. Charles Mickley ; I, Capt. A. G. K. Coleman ; K, Capt. George Junkert, 47th regiment, Col. T. H. Good, Allentown, was the commander of the regiment ; A, Capt. S. H. Schneek, 9th Cavalry ; D, Capt. John P. Dillinger ; G, Capt. W. W. Hammersly, 128th regiment, nine months men ; A, Capt. Levi Schmoeyer, B, Capt. S. D. Lehr, D, Cpts. David Schaadt and Charles L. Koch, E, Capt. Tilghman Sleiker, G, Capt. L. P. Hecker, I, Capt. A. F. Creitz, K, Cpts. S. C. Lee and G. Neitz, 176th regiment, nine months drafted militia ; E, Capt. W. H. Seip, 202d regiment ; H, Capt. W. H. Miller, 209th regiment ; E, Capt. W. Marx, G, Capt. G. B. Schall, H, Capt. W. H. Hoffman, 5th regiment militia ; H, Capt. I. N. Gregory, 27th regiment Emergency troops, 1863 ; H, Capt. M. H. Horne and part of Co. C, 38th regiment militia, 1863 ; D, Capt. W. H. Seip, I, Capt. Charles Keck, K, Capt. John H. Oliver, 41st regiment militia, 1863.

Thus it can be seen that Little Lehigh done its part nobly and well, and that it was just as patriotic as any county of our grand old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, according to its size and population, and by its aid helped to sustain the Government of the United States. By which help the Government was able to assert its authority and power and show the nations of the world that though a Republic, it could go through severer trials and ordeals than any nation of the old world was ever subject to, and which would have wiped them off the face of the earth. But Our Country came out victorious and the glorious old banner the "Stars and Stripes" once more floated over a united country. As

soon as the war had begun the Commissioners of the county and public took action as soon as the first soldiers had left for the seat of war to relieve such families as needed help.

At a special meeting of the Commissioners they drew up a petition and presented it to the Court, praying for an appropriation out of the common funds to support the families of those who might be in need, during the absence of the husbands or soldiers who proposed to go and defend their country's flag. It was resolved that five thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose in installments of five hundred dollars each to be distributed at such periods as may be deemed necessary.

January, 1862, the county tax was raised to forty cents upon every one hundred dollars, and the state tax to twenty-five cents upon every one hundred dollars, and a special tax of fifty cents per head for militia purposes. The same year a bounty of twenty dollars for each recruit was offered, (the quota being 200 men). The Commissioners made an appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the purpose. The bounty was afterwards raised to one hundred dollars for each recruit, the bounty offered until September 25th, 1862, after which no bounty was paid any more.

April, 1863, the county tax was raised to fifty cents upon every one hundred dollars and the state tax 30 cents per hundred dollars. June 30th, 1863, the Commissioners resolved to give twenty dollars per month to each recruit for services, not exceeding three months, the time being Gen. Lee's invasion into the State. Captain W. H. Seip's company of eighty-five men were the first to leave for the field of action. They received a month's pay in advance, the other companies that went at the same time received similar compensation.

Our brave and noble soldiers were engaged in many a hard conflict, and earned a reputation for bravery and gallant conduct, excelled by none, and many a life was sacrificed to defend the Union. The 1st regiment was engaged in the first battle of Bull Run, Virginia, 1861. The 46th regiment was engaged in capture of Leesburg, Charlestown, Martinsburg, Winchester, Kernstown, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, 1862, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, operating along the Rapidan, Virginia, 1863, transferred to Tennessee to support Gen. Rosecrans, re-enlisted in 1864, for a term of three years, helped to fight the battles of Resace, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Pine Knob, Marietta, Atlanta and Savannah, Georgia, 1864, with Sherman through the Carolina's in capturing Columbus, Goldsboro and Johnston's army at Raleigh, 1865. They were mustered out of service July 16th, 1865, after four years of hard and faithful service, having lost during that time in killed, wounded and prisoners about three hundred men.

The 47th Regiment was engaged in many hard conflicts, during its term of service. Served in the Florida campaign, under General Brannan, in Virginia under General J. J. Stevens, South Carolina under Major-General O. M. Mitchell. Captured St. John's Bluff, Jacksonville, Florida, engaged in the battles of Pocatigo and Frampton, South Carolina, garrisoned Forts Taylor and Jefferson, Key West, Florida, went to Franklin, Louisiana in 1864, participated in the Red River expedition under General Banks, fought in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Cave Hill, transferred to Virginia in the fall of 1864, and helped to drive away the Confederate army from Maryland under General Hunter, placed under General Sheridan in the Shenandoah campaign, helped to fight the battles of Opequan, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Port Republic and Cedar Creek.

After the surrender of General Lee, the regiment did garrison duty at Savannah and Charleston. They were mustered out of service after seeing four

years and four months of great hardship, during the time it was in the field it participated in seven states, marched twelve hundred miles, made twelve sea voyages, lost during the time it served in killed, wounded and prisoners, five hundred men. The 92d regiment, the 9th calvary, saw service in Kentucky and Tennessee in the battles of Bowling Green, Lebanon, Sparta, Moore's Hill, Tompkinsville, Richmond, Shelbyville, Perryville, Watauga, Holston River, Franklin River, Middletown, Cowan, Lafayette, Chickamauga, Dandridge, New Market, Mossy Creek, Fair Garden, McMinnville, and with General Sherman on his march to the sea, and was engaged in the battles of Lovejoy Station, Macon, Bear Creek, Waynesboro, Buckhead Creek, Buckhead Church, Aiken, Lexington, Black States Station, Averysville, Bentonville, Hillsboro and Morrisville. This Regiment had the honor of firing the last gun before the surrender of General J. E. Johnston at Bentonville and received the flag of truce sent by General Johnson asking for the surrender. They were mustered out of service July 12th, 1865, seeing 4 years of hard service and losing in killed, wounded and prisoners many of its men. It was engaged in the capturing of the rebel General J. H. Morgan when he was on his raids in Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

The 128th regiment saw service in Virginia, was in the battles of Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, in the last named battle it was reduced to one hundred and seventy two men, more than two hundred were taken prisoners. They were mustered out of service May 12th, 1863, having proven their loyalty to the cause. The 176th regiment of drafted militia entered into service November, 1862 and were engaged in doing garrison duty in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and were mustered out of service August 18th, 1863. The 202d regiment saw service in the Shenandoah campaign where it shared with the rest of the army the laurels of the same. Mustered out August 3d, 1865. The 209th regiment fought in the battles of Chapin Farms, Fort Steadman and in the battles around Petersburg and the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House. Mustered out May 31, 1865.

THE MILITIA The 5th regiment was called out in 1862, to repel the invasion of the Rebel army, and the rapidity with which they moved showed that they knew well the import of their mission. The 27th Emergency regiment of 1863, was recruited to help to guard the border of the state from the invasion of General Lee, did not see active service, but fulfilled its part well. The 38th regiment of militia, of 1863, was called out to defend the border too which duty it performed faithfully. The 41st regiment which shared with the others the trials of the campaign and fought with great gallantry at South Mountain.

The Allen Guards and the 9th regiment were engaged in doing guard duty and paving the way for others to do the work they so nobly commenced by responding so quickly to their country's call. Thus it will be seen that the sons of noble Lehigh were in every way in full for their share of the work of bringing and subduing the discontented states and by it we see that they performed their part of the work faithfully, showing that they possess the true qualities of a faithful citizen, which, when called upon in the hour of need, responded nobly; and if needed, lay down their lives upon the altar of freedom that the nation might live.

Then after an interval of 33 years of peace war broke out between the United States and Spain on account of Spain's mode of warfare in Cuba, and at the call of the President, Little Lehigh responded nobly by sending two full companies and others who enlisted in other companies. Companies B, Capt. Medlar and D, Capt. Spangler, 4th regiment National Guards of Pennsylvania.

The regiment was commanded by Colonel D. B. Case, of Lancaster, Lieut Colonel O'Neill, of Allentown. They saw service in Porto Rico and they gave a good account of themselves, showing the same spirit of patriotism as the forefathers did in the Revolutionary war, War of 1812, Mexican war and Civil war, ready at a moment's notice to answer to their country's call in the hour of need.

During the war times many things happen which are both funny and heartrending, showing the anxiety of the people. Some are full of life and seem indifferent, while others taking a more serious view of the matter are wishing they could stay at home with their friends. It is a sad thing when time for parting comes, when the wife and children bid husband and father goodbye, friend bids friend good bye, etc., with the thought on their minds that perhaps they would never see each other any more. No one who has not witnessed the departure of the soldiers to the seat of war, can comprehend it. Waving of hands and handkerchiefs, cheering amid the sobs and cries of the dear ones that left. But when the soldiers came back from war the scene was different, everybody was in cheerful glee and trying to do all they could to give the brave defenders of their country a royal welcome.



CHAPTER VI.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS of the county were begun with the advent of the first settlers. The principal works of improvement are the Lehigh Canal which was built from above Mauch Chunk to Easton for bringing the Carbon county coal to the Philadelphia and other markets, and by its construction it brought into operation the iron industries along the Lehigh Valley. The destruction of the same by the great freshet in June, 1862, led the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company who owned the canal, to abandon the idea of rebuilding their dams and locks above Mauch Chunk and substitute a railroad in its place, thus began the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, all the improvements had for their object the development of the Lehigh Valley.

In 1838, the Hamburg, Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton R. R. Company was chartered by the Legislature. It was begun near Hamburg, passing through Katztown to Allentown and from there to Bethlehem and Easton. The road was to have been commenced within five years and completed in ten, the road was never built, the building of the other roads led the projectors to abandon it. The Perkiomen R. R. Company was chartered in 1852 and finished in 1876, passing through the lower end of the county. The Catasauqua & Fogelsville R. R. was chartered in 1853 and finished in 1857. It passes through the centre of the county and is an outlet for the iron ore mines, and crosses the Jordan Valley by the celebrated iron bridge in South Whitehall township, a distance of 1165 feet, consisting of 11 spans of 100 feet each. It connects the East Pennsylvania branch of the P. & R. R.R. at Alburtis and with the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroads at Catasauqua. The Lehigh Valley R.R. connects Easton with Mauch Chunk and with its extensions and branches forms a great trunk line between New York and the West, passes through the beautiful Lehigh and Wyoming valleys.

The East Pennsylvania R. R. Company was chartered in 1857, connects Allentown and Reading and has large and increasing traffic for freight and coal. The Ironton R.R. Company was chartered in 1859 and connects Coplay and Ironton. It was built by the Coplay Iron Company to bring ore for their furnaces. The Berks & Lehigh R.R. Company was chartered in 1871 and connects Reading and Slatington and runs through the upper part of the county and is an outlet for the products of that section. Besides there are many other improvements as can be seen in the cultivation of the farms and the improvements of the public road and the various manufactories, mines and quarries, etc.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

THE EARLIEST schools of the County were almost without exception, established at or in connection with the Lutheran and Reformed churches and the pastor was the teacher. In most cases the school houses preceded the churches and served the double purpose of church and school. These schools were not strictly church schools, they were not supported by the church. Each parent who sent children to school was compelled to pay in proportion to the number of days sent. In those days the teacher generally boarded around. Instruction was given in reading, writing and arithmetic.

The first school in the County was established in 1725 in connection with the Swamp church, Lower Milford township, and remained open until recently. The Mennonites opened a school in Upper Milford, near Zionsville, between 1735 and 1749. A little later a school was established by the same denomination in a fine grove between Centre Valley and Coopersburg. At Dillingersville, Lower Milford, a school was established by the Lutherans in 1743. The congregation selecting a tract of land of about thirty acres, a little west of the village, for which they received a patent thereon in 1770, and erected a school house which served the double purpose of church and school until 1791. After that it was used only for school purposes and known as the Upper Milford school house.

By Act of Assembly, this property was sold in 1871, for the sum of \$4,050 which amount is placed on interest as a special school fund, giving the sub-district at present a ten months' term. The children living within two miles of the school house are entitled to attend the school during the summer term, giving them a great advantage over the surrounding districts. The Moravians commenced a school at Emaus in 1746, one year previous to their organization of the church in 1747. Christopher and Mary Heyne were the first teachers at Emaus, in 1752 the Moravian school at Oley, Berks county was removed to Emaus, and in 1753 both were removed to Bethlehem on account of the indian troubles in the County.

At Egypt, Whitehall township, a school was established in 1733. At New Tripoli, Lynn Township, the oldest school in the upper part of the county was established in 1750. At the same time schools were established at the Lehigh church, Lower Macungie and at Heidelberg church, Heidelberg township.

In 1790, John and Jane Wetzel conveyed by deed to the trustees and their successors, two acres of land for school purposes at Centreville, near the borough of Macungie. The property was sold in 1868 on ground rent reservation and the annual receipts therefrom, amount to one hundred and fifty dollars, which with the sum otherwise provided, enables the district to have ten months school term annually. Andrew Eisenhard, Cornelius Hughes and John Herman, in 1790, donated two acres of land at East Texas for school purposes and erected

thereon, at their own expense a school house, this property was sold in 1874 for \$3,750. The district derives the sum of two hundred and twenty-six dollars annually, a portion of which is expended in maintaining a summer school.

In 1760, a great drawback was made in the schools of the county, caused by the teachers leaving their profession and entering the ministry, as many of the congregations could not secure regular pastors. And less qualified teachers took the places as teachers, consequently the schools suffered much from the change. When the schools were first started the instruction was exclusively in the German language until 1800. In 1820, the English language was introduced in most of the progressive schools of the County, and taught in connection with the German. During the same period very few entirely English schools had been established in the County.

The first entirely English school was established at Egypt in 1809, and Jacob Kern was the first teacher at a salary of fourteen dollars a month, the school was kept open until 1857. The English School Society of New Tripoli was organized in 1812 and opened a school there which was kept until 1850. At the same time English schools were opened at Allentown and Balliettsville in 1816, in Upper Simcon in 1833. When the free school system in 1834 was first put into operation it met with fierce opposition, but which soon passed away and since that time the schools have made rapid progress. There are many graded schools in the County outside the boroughs. The schools are under the supervision of the County Superintendent of Public Schools, who is elected for three years by the school directors of the County, the first Tuesday in May every third year. His duties are to hold examinations for examining applicants for teachers certificates and grants the same to those who pass the examination successfully. He has power to grant two grades of certificates, the first one is a provisional certificate, good for one year only and cannot be renewed. The second one is a professional certificate which holds good during his term of office and is good for one year under the new superintendent, is granted only to those who have acquired professional skill in the art of teaching.

He holds teachers and directors meetings, the County teachers institute, local institute and other meetings that seem necessary for the benefit of the schools under his supervision. He has charge of all the schools outside of Allentown, and his entire time is given to the attention of the schools under his charge.



CHAPTER VIII.

SOIL, ANIMALS, ETC.

THE SOIL of the County is very fertile and suitable for raising all of the grains pertaining to the temperate zone. The grains raised are wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, etc. Dairying and trucking are carried on a large scale. The products raised find ready market in Allentown and surrounding towns. The climate is delightful and healthy, well suited for the industry of the people, and the natural resources are great, nowhere can be found a people that are more industrious and frugal than the people of Lehigh County. The principal industries are cotton and woolen, boot and shoe, silk and knitting manufactories, hardware, cutlery, breweries, furnaces, foundries, flour mills, tobacco, cement, etc., which gives employment to many people. The other employments are farming, mining, dairying and trucking.

The geological ages are as follows: 1st, Azoic, 2d, Palaeozoic, 3d, Mesozoic, 4th, Camozoic (new life), representing three period and four divisions. To the Azoic age belong the South Mountain belt of rocks, extending from Easton on the Delaware to Reading on the Schuylkill in a broken line, where they sink under a plain of the next higher order or Palaeozoic age, which constitute in our county, the limestone and slate in the valley and the sand rocks in the Kittatinny Mountains. In the past ages the South or Lehigh Mountains now averaging one thousand feet above the sea level, were an immense mountain system of five miles in height, covered by 30,000 newer rocks, comprising the limestones and slate of the Lehigh Valley, the sand rocks of the Blue Mountains, the shales, hydraulic limestones and sand of Stroudsburg and Lehigh Valley. The red and white sand stones of the Mauch Chunk Mountain and the one north of it. Remnant of the Palaeozoic age are still found in the patches on the South Mountains. The character of these rocks are principally of two kinds:—1st, strictly stratified, thick bedded, massive gneiss, a mixture of granular quartz, white or pink feldspar with the absence of mica, belonging to that variety of gneiss called granulite. 2d, stratified syenite, a mixture of hornblende feldspar, little or no quartz, magnetic oxide of iron is found abundantly in the hornblende rocks. In Lehigh county, the mountain mass is split in two by the Saucon Valley, the western half called the Lehigh Mountains, is a belt two miles wide composed chiefly of the harder syenite gneiss, extending from Bethlehem through Upper Saucon, Salisbury and Upper Milford townships. The other belt is mostly confined to portions of Upper Saucon and Lower Milford townships.

The Palaeozoic rocks in the County are the Potsdam sandstone of which only two members have been found in the County, the sandstone, the upper slate, magnesian limestone and others. The Mesozoic age is found along the Bucks county line in Upper Saucon and Lower Milford townships. The Camozoic

is the new age and is found sparingly in the mud and gravel along the Lehigh river.

Principal formations of the different townships of Lehigh county are as follows : Hanover, shale, slate and limestone ; Heidelberg, shale and slate ; Lower Macungie, syenite and limestone ; Lower Milford, red sand, stone and syenite ; Lowhill, shale and slate ; Lynn, shale and slate ; North Whitehall, shale and limestone ; Salisbury, syenite, quartzite and limestone ; South Whitehall, limestone ; Upper Macungie, limestone and shale ; Upper Milford, shale and slate ; Upper Saucon, red sandstone, syenite and limestone ; Washington, shale and slate ; Weisenberg, shale and slate ; Whitehall, shale and slate.

Mountains and Hills. The Blue Mountains form the northwest boundary of the county, the Lehigh or South Mountains in the southern part are the only mountains within the County. There are several hills or knolls which will be mentioned under the head of townships in which they are located.

Rivers and Creeks. The Lehigh is the only river in the County, and forms the boundary between the Lehigh Gap and the north line of Hanover township, Lehigh county, and of Northampton county, and from there forms the boundary line between Hanover and Salisbury townships. Its most important branches in the county are Trout creek, which rises at the foot of the Blue Mountains in Heidelberg township, flows east into the Lehigh River two miles below the Lehigh Water Gap, turning a number of mills. Antelawny or Maiden creek rises in Lynn township flows west along the Blue Mountains into Berks county where it empties into the Schuylkill river. It turns many mills. Coplay creek rises in North Whitehall township, flows southeast into the Lehigh River, between Catasipuni and Hokendauqua about 5 miles north of Allentown, turning several mills but often fails in the dry season. Jordan creek rises at the foot of the Blue Mountains in Heidelberg township flows in a very crooked course southwest into the Little Lehigh creek at Allentown about 100 feet above its mouth. This stream turns many mills and the quantity of its water depends on the season. The Little Lehigh Creek rises in Lower Macungie township flows east into the Lehigh river at Allentown, many mills are along its banks. There are numerous smaller streams in the county, which are principally in the townships where they will be described.

Animals. The following wild animals are found in the county, the red and grey foxes, raccoon, mink, rabbit, opossum, woodchuck, skunk, cat, flying, ground, red and grey squirrel, chipmunk and weasel. **Birds.** The birds are the eagle, turkey buzzard, screech and great horned owl, fish hawk, heron, whippoorville, night hawk, mocking bird, swallow, quail, blue bird, black bird, crow, robin, gold finch, oriole, wren, jay, crane, cat bird, sparrow and others.

Botany. Among the plants that are found in the county are the daisy, calomel, mullein, bitterwort, thistle, burdock, golden rod, aster, balsam, belladonna, bloodroot, buttercup, catmint, chamomile, etc. **Trees.** The forest trees are white, red, black, burr and scrub oak, chestnut, maple, hickory, birch, beech, pine, walnut, wild cherry, etc. ; the fruit trees are the apple, apricot, peach, plum cherry, pear, quince, crabapple and others.

Religious Denominations. The following denominations are found in the County : Protestant Episcopal, Lutheran, Reformed, Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical Association, United Evangelical, United Brethren, Mennonite, Mennonite Brethren in Christ, Free Methodist, Swedenborgian, Catholic and Moravian.

CHAPTER IX.

GEOGRAPHY OF TOWNSHIPS.

HANOVER. This township lies east of the Lehigh River, and is bounded on the north and east by Northampton county, south and west by the Lehigh river. The population was at the last census of 1900, 3,324. The Lehigh river and Monocacy creek are the principal streams that water the township. The soil is fertile and of limestone formation ; The land is level and the principal occupations of the people are farming, stock raising, dairy, trucking, and there are also iron works, flour mills, silk mills, tanneries, brick works, fire brick works, lime kilns, limestone quarries, etc.

VILLAGES—**Rittersville**, a town midway between Allentown and Bethlehem on the Allentown and Bethlehem turnpike and the Lehigh Valley Traction railway ; it has a fine park and is a nice Summer resort for the city people, has numerous stores, hotels, churches, schoolhouse and cemetery. It was founded in 1808 by Michael Ritter. The population in 1900 was 525. **Schoenersville**, situated on the boundary line between Hanover township, Lehigh county and Hanover township, Northampton county, the population in 1900 estimated about 200. It contains a store, hotel, post office, and was founded in 1784 by Adam Schoener. **East Allentown** was founded in 1828 is a suburb of Allentown, it contains several stores, hotels, mills, tannery, fire brick works, lumber yards and limestone quarries. The Lehigh canal, Lehigh and Susquehanna R.R. and the L. V. Traction railway pass through the place. It is connected with Allentown by a fine large bridge. Population 1200. Post office—Allentown. The earliest schools in the township were at Schoenersville, Rittersville and West Bethlehem. The free school system was accepted in 1834, while the other townships in the County rejected it in that year. It contains excellent schools both graded and ungraded. The first road in the township was the one leading from Bethlehem to Gnadenhutzen, (now Lehighton), and was laid out by order of the court of Bucks county in 1747, it was used as a military road from 1755 to 1761. The next road was the one leading from the Philadelphia road in Salisbury township crossing the Lehigh river by a ford near the old house on the Geissinger's farm, passing through what is now Rittersville and Schoenersville.

Heidelberg

This township is bounded on the north by Carbon county, east by Washington township, south by Lowhill township, west by Lynn township. Population in 1900 was 1411. It was organized as a township in 1752, it included at first Lynn and Washington township, and lies in the northern part of the County. The surface is hilly and the Blue Mountains cross the northern part of the township, Bake Oven Knob is situated in the northwestern part, the soil is white gravel and is, however, capable of producing good crops, if well cultivated. The principal streams that

drain the township, are the Jordan and Trout creek with a number of smaller streams, and furnish abundant waterpower for mills and manufactories.

Alle-mangel, the whole region embraced in Heidelberg and Lynn townships to Albany township, Berks county, known by that name, meaning wanting everything, namely, no roads, no place of defence against the Indians. The settlers were of German descent and were kept constantly in alarm, during the Indian Wars in the colonies in 1755-56, the township was nearly deserted by the settlers, who fled to Bethlehem and other places for refuge from the savages who had threatened their lives and properties. The next alarm was when the settlers heard of the Whitehall massacres in 1763.

The settlers belonged to the Lutheran and Reformed denominations, and churches were founded all over the township and were well attended. They strictly adhered to their faith and tried their utmost to bring their children up in the precepts of Christianity. They were honest to the core; as the following illustration will show: When a man loaned \$500 or \$1,000 from his neighbor the lender did not even take a note but merely marked down the amount of the money and the time opposite. When the amount or interest, was paid, it was marked with a piece of chalk against the house joists or on the large house clock. When the money with interest was due it was always forthcoming and there was hardly a failure. It was considered a crime if one failed to fulfill his agreement. They held to the old maxim "His word as good as his note."

The oldest church in this township is Heidelberg church, organized in 1740 and is one mile east of Saegersville nearly in the centre of the township. Rev. J. F. Schertlein was the first Lutheran pastor and Rev. P. J. Michael was the first Reformed minister.

The settlers of this township were nearly free from incursions, scarcely a murder was committed while nearly all of the surrounding settlements were destroyed. Fathers Longnour, Kemmerer and others went to Gnadenhutten and assisted in burying the dead after the massacre there. The reason that the settlers were so free from indian troubles was due to the Providence of God and the fact that no indian villiage stood within the limits of the township. The nearest one was in Lynn township on the other side of the Blue Mountains and south of the Blue Mountains on the other side of the Lehigh River. An Indian path led in a straight line from Lehigh Gap through Saegersville. The first public road laid out was in 1770, and during the later years many good roads were made in this township. The highest point in the township is Bake Oven Knob on the top of the Blue Mountains, 1560 feet above the sea level, it being the center of the county line of Lehigh and Carbon counties, and it has been for years a signal station in the United States Coast Survey. The summit of the knob affords a fine view of the surrounding country. Bear Rock, two miles west of the Bake Oven Knob, is another point 1,500 feet above the sea level. There are three rocks standing in a row connected by smaller ones piled on top of each other; it is the dividing line between Lehigh, Carbon and Schuylkill counties, a fine view can be had from its summit, looking southwest, the city of Reading can be seen, by the naked eye, the smoke as it pours forth from the stacks of the numerous furnaces, factories, mills, etc. Looking south over our county, Allentown and the beautiful Kittatinny valley dotted with thriving towns and villages can be distinctly seen by the naked eye at least twenty miles distant. Viewing Carbon county, Switchback, Delaware Water Gap, etc., are seen distinctly. Tourists proclaim the finest scenery they have ever viewed with the exception of the Alps. The scenery that one can view from the Bear Rock presents the grandest view

that can be met with anywhere. In 1832 a rifle factory was established by Philip Hess, Jr., one mile west of Balliett's furnace, on a road leading from the road from Saegersville to Lehighton across the mountains; the road is still known as the factory road. The factory was in successful operation for a long time and was later on used as a distillery. The first grist mill was erected in 1808 by John J. Snyder, on Jordan creek later known as Kressly mill. The Schuylkill and Lehigh R. R. passes through the township, giving an outlet to the farmers for their products. The schools compare favorably with those of the other townships in the County, and are steadily advancing; the teachers are progressive and the Board of Directors are energetic, doing the best for the schools under their supervision.

VILLAGES—Saegersville, a post village situated six miles west of Slatington, contains a carriage factory, hotel, one store, post office which was established in 1829, daily mail. It was founded in 1760 and is a popular stopping place for city folks who leave the confines and tumults of our large eastern cities during the sultry Summer months. Population 460. **Deibertville** is situated two miles east of Saegersville, contains a post office and a number of dwellings, was founded in 1842, population in 1900 was 60. **Germansville**, one mile west of Saegersville, contains a store, hotel, machine shop, brick kilns, post office, is on the Schuylkill and Lehigh R.R. Founded in 1742 by Adam German, and the present population is about 320. **Pleasant Corner** is one and one-fourth miles southwest of Saegersville, contains a store, hotel, grist mill. Founded 1744 by John Rice and population in 1900 was 300.

Lower Macungie

Bounded on the northeast by Salisbury township, southeast by Upper Milford township, northwest by Upper Macungie township, southwest by Berks county. Population in 1900 was 2,920. It is one of the richest townships in the County, the soil is very fertile and productive and is of limestone formation. Rich and valuable hematite ores are found. The Flats near East Texas in this township are especially rich in iron ore. The principal streams that drain the township are the Little Lehigh and Swabia creeks. Industries are the Lockridge furnace near Alburts, Macungie furnace, flour mills, etc. The people are largely engaged in farming, mining, dairying, trucking. The schools are in fine condition and compare favorably with the schools of the County. The teachers and directors are working together for the welfare and advancement of the schools under their supervision. The first settlement was made in 1738, near Macungie, by some German settlers led by Michael Schaeffer.

VILLAGES—Centreville is a suburb of Macungie, contains a hotel, store, schoolhouse and number of dwelling houses, post office Macungie, electric railway passes through the town. Population 360. **Alburts** on the East Pennsylvania Branch of the P. & R. railroad and the terminus of the Catasauqua & Fogelsville branch of the same railroad, is a thriving town and has several stores, hotels, silk mill, shirt factory, post office, school house containing four schools; was founded in 1857 and its population in 1900 was 780. **East Texas** is a small village, seven miles from Allentown on the line of the Allentown & Kutztown Traction Co., it contains a store, hotels, school house and post office. The population in 1900 was 240. **Wescoesville**, a small village, five miles from Allentown, has a store, hotel, church and school house, the Allentown & Kutztown Traction Co.'s electric railway passes through. Population in 1900 was 200.

Lower Milford

This township lies in the southern part of the county, and is bounded on the northeast by Upper Saucon township, southwest by Bucks county, northwest by Upper Milford township, and southwest by Montgomery county. Population according to the census of 1900 was 1233. It was organized a separate township in 1847. The soil is very fertile, being shale and gravel and very productive, the surface is very irregular. Farming is the principal pursuit of the people. The following hills are within the township, Hosensack Hill (Muehlberg) in the southern part, Chestnut Hill in the northeastern part, Mosser's Ridge (Dillingers) in the northwestern part, Mill Ridge in the central part. Hosensack creek rises on the west side of Chestnut Hill, flows southwest into the Perkiomen creek, Dubbs, Eberhard, Dickenshied, Schantz, Walter, Indian, Trump, Swamp, Hickens, Saucon, Krauss and Ortt's creeks are the other streams which drain the township. The first settlement was undoubtedly made in 1715, about one-fourth mile west of the Swamp Church, the building was still standing a few years ago and the date 1715 could still be seen on the mantel piece. The early settlers came principally from Germany as can be seen by the names of Schuler, Eberhard, Ortt, Yeakel, etc.

OLD LAND MARKS. The Old King's High Road and the Great Philadelphia Road were the first roads in the township. Walbert's tavern near Kraussdale which was founded in 1735 is now abandoned; Larosch's tavern, between Hosensack and Zionsville on the property of the late Dr. John Ziegler, was opened in 1786, and is now abandoned; the Swamp church was built in 1730 near the county line of Lehigh and Bucks counties, on the road leading from Dillingersville to Spinnerville, it belongs to the Reformed denomination. Chestnut Hill Union church (Lutheran and Reformed) was founded in 1740; Schwenkfelder's church was founded in 1755. Schools were early established and among the first schools were those at Swamp Church, 1725-30, Hosensack, 1734, Chestnut Hill is not known, Kraussdale, 1742. The schools at the present time compare favorably with the schools of the other townships, there are eleven schools and term is seven months. John and Andrew Krauss, sons of Baltzer Krauss, Jr., built their first organ in 1790, and continued the business in the vicinity of Kraussdale until 1840 when they moved their factory to Palm, Montgomery county, and it was there, for a long time, continued by George S. and Edwin B. Krauss.

The first grist mill was built in 1745 near Hosensack on the Hosensack creek, and was known as Kriebel's mill; Schantz's mill, 1800; Gehrhard's mill, 1785; Stauffer's mill, 1786; Heiler's mill, 1780; Heist's (Walter's) mill, 1790, and Dubbs' mill, 1800. Among the other industries were Antrim's Casement mill, Dubbs' pottery, Dillinger's oil mill, Burkhalter's and Dubbs' tanneries and Dubbs' forge. Limestones are found in large quantities and limekilns for burning lime found everywhere. There are four creameries in the township at Hosensack, Kraussdale, Limeport and Plover, all of which are doing an excellent business.

VILLAGES—**Dillingersville**, is situated on the road leading from Zionsville to Spinnerville. It was founded in 1735, contains a store, hotel, post office and is the election place of the township. Population in 1900 was 150. **Hosensack** is situated on the old King's High road, twelve miles southwest of Allentown, it was founded in 1759 and contains a store, hotel, creamery and post office. The Farmer's Alliance of the lower end of the County has its headquarters there and are in good condition. Population 100. **Limeport** is on the road leading from Allentown to Steinsburg, it was founded in 1825, and contains two

stores, two hotels, post office, creamery, limestone quarries and lime kilns. Population in 1900 was 200. **Kraussdale**, on the old King's High road, founded in 1735, contains a creamery, grist mill and the machine shops of Krauss Bros. were until lately located here. Population in 1900 was 30. **Corning**, on the Perkiomen R.R. contains a store, post office and coal yard. Population in 1900 was 130. **Plover**, on the road leading from Dillingersville to the Swamp church, contains a store, creamery and post office, founded in 1881 by W. R. Schuler. Population in 1900 was 70.

Lowhill

is bounded on the north by Heidelberg and Lynn townships, on the east by North Whitehall, on the south by Upper Macungie and South Whitehall townships, and on the west by Weisenberg. Population in 1900 was 715. It was organized in 1753. The principal streams flowing through the township are Jordan and Lyon creeks, they furnish water power for a number of mills. The soil is fertile, the principal grains are raised, and potatoes extensively cultivated. The surface is hilly and abounds in springs. The principal occupation of the people is farming. The first land warrant was made in 1743 to John Conrad Redd. The other settlers were Henry Hauser, Michael Kimbald, Richard Vodgas, John Rifle and others. Some of the old land marks were Mosser's mill (Hollenbach's) built in 1700. Balzer Fritz kept the first store in the township on the road leading from Fogelsville to Claussville. Lowhill church was built in 1769, in the northwestern part of the township. The third building was erected in 1858. Morganland church in the southeastern part, was built in 1858. One of the first public roads was laid out in 1813, from Christian Hartman's house to the Great Philadelphia road. The schools are comparing well with the schools of the surrounding townships, the first schools were established in connection with the church. Among the earlier teachers were John David, Jr., Jacob Hart, John Benner and Israel Benner.

The first public house was opened before the Revolutionary war at Leather Corner Post.

VILLAGES—**Weidasville** was founded in 1765. Population in 1900 was 100. It contains a store and post office. **Lyon Valley**, founded in 1845. Population in 1900 was 200. It contains a store, hotel and post office. **Claussville**, founded in 1801, contains a store, hotel and post office. Population in 1900 was 132. **Leather Corner Post**, the oldest village in the township, and contains a store and hotel.

Lynn

Bounded on the north by Schuylkill county, east by Heidelberg township, south by Weisenberg township and West by Berks county. The population in 1900 was 2,366, and was organized in 1752. The soil is productive. Grain and other cereals are raised. The principal occupation of the people is farming. The first mill in the township and probably the first in the county, was erected on Sweitzer's creek in 1740, one fourth mile below where Greenwald's mill now stands. The first English school was established in 1812, other schools connected with the congregations existed earlier. The free school system was adopted in 1838. Ebenezer church, at New Tripoli, was erected in 1761; Jacob's church, at Jacksonville, was built in 1750; St. Peter's church, south of Lynnville, was built in 1857.

VILLAGES—**New Tripoli** was founded in 1812, was at first called Saegersville, and was changed in 1816 to New Tripoli in honor of the success of the American navy at Tripoli, in 1815. The town is regularly laid out, the streets

running north, south, east and west at right angles and mostly named after prominent men of the United States, it has two stores, two hotels, mills and post office. Population in 1900 was 400. **Jacksonville** was founded in 1820, it contains stores, church, hotel and post office. Population in 1900 was 329. **Steinsville**, founded in 1756, and contains a store, hotel, post office, marble yard, mill and foundry. Population in 1900 was 596. **Lynnville**, founded in 1806, contains a store, hotel, post office and school house. Population in 1900 was 168. **Robert's Corner**, formally Oswaldsville, was founded in 1860. The population in 1900 was 126. **Lynnport**, founded in 1814, contains a store, hotel, post office, mantle factory and school house. The population in 1900 was 436. **New Slatedale** was founded in 1854. Population in 1900 was 100.

North Whitehall

is bounded on the northeast by Northampton county and Whitehall township, southeast by South Whitehall township, northwest by Washington township and southwest by Lowhill township. Population in 1900 was 3,280. It was organized in 1753. The surface is undulating and the soil is very fertile and all the principal grains are raised. Iron ore, limestone and cement are found in large quantities. The principal streams that drain the township are the Jordan, Rock, Bell's, Mill and Coplay creeks, on the banks of Mill creek were committed the Indian massacres of 1763. The people are engaged in farming, mining and manufacturing.

The schools are among the best in the county, the first school was established in 1755, at what is now Unionville. The first English school was established at Balliettsville in 1816. Union church is the oldest church and was built in 1750; the first Reformed minister was Rev. John D. Gross, and the first Lutheran minister was Rev. John H. Schamm.

VILLAGES—**Balliettsville**, founded in 1749 by Paul Balliett, contains a store, hotel and post office. Population in 1900 was 120. **Unionville**, founded in 1815, contains a store, hotel and post office. Population in 1900 was 200. **Iron-ton**, founded in 1860, is situated in a rich mining district and is connected with Coplay by the Ironton R. R. and contains a store, hotel and post office. Population in 1900 was 300. **Ruchsville**, founded in 1800, contains a store, hotel and post office. Population in 1900 was 112. **Siegersville**, founded in 1750 contains a store, hotel and post office, is situated in a rich mining district. Population in 1900 was 125. **Schnecksville**, founded in 1845, contains a store, two hotels and post office. Population in 1900 was 200. **Laury**, founded in 1832, contains a store, hotel, flour mill and post office. Laury's Island in the Lehigh River is a well known summer resort. Population in 1900 was 250. **Rockdale**, founded in 1856, contains a store, hotel and post office. Population in 1900 was 150. **Kernsville**, founded in 1806, contains a store. Population in 1900 was 60.

Salisbury

is bounded on the northeast by the Lehigh River, northwest by South Whitehall township, southeast by Upper Saucon township, southwest by Upper Milford and Lower Macungie townships. Population in 1900 was 4,583. It was organized in 1753 as a township. The surface is rolling and the soil very fertile. The Lehigh Mountains form the southern boundary, between Salisbury and Upper Saucon townships. The most important streams that drain the township are the Little Lehigh, Trout and Little Trout creeks. The principal occupations of the people are farming, manufacturing and mining. Iron ore is found along the Lehigh Mountains. The first settlement was made in 1736, on what is now the Geissinger farm on the Lehigh River, by Solomon Jennings.

The oldest homesteads are Lorentz Klein a few miles west of Allentown on the Little Lehigh settled by Christian Kassel in 1730 and Jacob Bogert's place on the same creek a few miles from Klein's farm, settled by Peter Bogert in 1738, both of the farms are still in the possession of the Klein and Bogert families. The first public house was licensed in 1786, and was kept by Martin Ritter. Salisbury church was built in 1741 is situated on a hill, overlooking the Little Lehigh creek, one and one-half miles north of Emaus. The first Lutheran minister was the Rev. J. W. Straub; the first Reformed minister known was the Rev. J. P. Leydich. Tradition says that over a hundred years ago a church stood on the site of what is now Jerusalem Church, the graveyard belonging to it is still in use; the present church was erected in 1843. The first Lutheran minister of the present church was the late venerable Rev. Joshua Yeager; the first Reformed minister was the Rev. Max Stem. The Mountaineville Evangelical church was built in 1863.

Salisbury had few schools originally; those living near Bethlehem sent their children to that place; those living near Emaus to that place; and those living in the vicinity of the Salisbury church to that place. One of the oldest school-houses was Markle's, built in 1820. The schools are in fine condition and compare well with the other schools of the county.

VILLAGES—**Mountaineville**, was founded in 1856, contains three stores, two hotels, church, carriage factory and is on the Allentown and Coopersburg turnpike and Allentown and Emaus electric road. Population in 1900 was 250. **South Allentown**, a suburb of Allentown, contains a number of stores, hotels, churches, flour mill, furnace. The Allentown and Bethlehem Electric railroad passes through it. The population in 1900 was 2,000. The State Fishery in the western part of Salisbury, is a fine place for pleasure parties and the fish hatchery is well worth visiting.

South Whitehall

is bounded on the northwest by North Whitehall township, southeast by Salisbury township, and southwest by Upper and Lower Macungie townships. The population in 1900 was 2,472. The surface is generally level with the exception of Huckleberry ridge, which runs west for about two miles, the soil is very fertile. It was organized as a separate township in 1810, and was formally included in Whitehall township, (which included the three Whitehalls.) The two principal streams are the Jordan creek which flows through the northern part and Cedar creek which flows through the southern part. The first settlement was made in 1735, by Nicholas Kern. The Catasauqua & Fogelsville R.R. passes through the township and is an outlet for the numerous ore mines along its route, it crosses Jordan creek by the famous Iron Bridge which spans it, the length of which is 1165 feet, consisting of 11 spans of 100 feet each, supported by a series of suspension trusses.

The old roads are the Allentown and Easton and the Mauch Chunk roads. The Jordan Lutheran church is the oldest in the township, it was founded in 1744, the first minister was Rev. Berkenstock; Jordan Reformed church was founded in 1752, the first minister was the Rev. J. H. Goetchius. Cedarville Union church was founded in 1855, the first Lutheran minister was Rev. Jeremiah Schindel and the first Reformed minister was Rev. Joseph Dubbs. The same year the Evangelical church was built.

The earliest schools in the township were those that were connected with the Jordan Lutheran and Reformed churches and were opened the same time the churches were founded. The schools of the township compare with the other schools of the County.

VILLAGES—**Cetronia**, formerly Cedarville, was founded in 1850 by Charles Mertz and contains a store, hotel, three churches, flour mills and post office. Dorney Fish Wier and Park, a quarter of a mile west, is a fine summer resort. The Allentown & Kutztown electric road passes the village and Dorney Park. Population in 1900 was 150. **Crackersport**, a small village, contains a store, hotel and carriage factory. Population in 1900 was 90. **Griesmersville**, founded in 1806 by Abraham Griesemer, it contains a hotel, limekilns, and the famous Duck Farm is located here. The Allentown & Kutztown electric railroad passes through it. Population in 1900 was 150. **Guthsville**, founded in 1780, and contains a store, hotel and post office. Population in 1900 was 50. **Mechanicsville** was founded in 1823 by John Scheirer, contains a store and hotel. Population in 1900 was 125. **Orefield** was founded in 1813 by Joseph Kern, store, hotel, post office, etc. Population in 1900 was 164. **Wennersville**, founded in 1837 by William Wenner, contains a store, hotel, school house, post office and church. Population in 1900 was 140. **Snydersville** was founded in 1835 by George Snyder. Population in 1900 was 25. **Guth's Station**, on the Catasauqua & Fogelsville R.R. and contains a store, hotel, vitrified brick works and post office. Population in 1900 was 140.

Upper Macungie

is bounded on the east by South Whitehall township, south by Lower Macungie township, north by Lowhill and Weisenberg townships and on the west by Berks county. The meaning of the word Macunge is of Indian origin and means the "eating place of bears." When food became scarce on the mountains the bears came to the valleys. Population in 1900 was 2,084. It was organized as a township in 1742. The first settlement was made in 1729, at Spring creek near Trexlertown, on what was later known as the Schwartz's farm, by Jeremiah Trexler and children. The first public road through the township was made in 1732 from Trexlertown to Goshenhoppen. The surface is level, the soil is fertile and is of limestone formation. Iron ore and limestone are found in large quantities in the vicinities of Fogelsville, Breinigsville and Trexlertown. The Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. R. passes through the township and is an outlet for the same. The principal streams that drain the township are the Macungie creek, Spring creek, Little Lehigh creek and Haas creek flows in the northern part and empties into the Jordan creek. Cedar creek, in the southeastern part rises in the Schantz spring, and empties into the Little Lehigh creek at Schreiber's Mill, turning many mills in its course. Schantz Spring which is situated in this township about five miles west of Allentown, is a very large spring of pure water, being nearly free from mineral substance. The power and force of the water of the spring is very remarkable, it propels a saw mill at its very beginning. A 36x12 inch stream of water pours forth at one place. Cedar Creek propels four flour mills along its course. It was a pleasant meeting place where the red men used to assemble in days gone by. The first settler at the spring was John George Guth in 1744, though settling about a mile from the spring and erected a grist-mill there which he sold to his son George, together with sixty acres of land in 1766. In 1774 Adam Eppler became the owner; in 1788 Henry Bortz, and Jacob Schantz in 1792. In 1818 Jacob Schantz, Jr. became the owner and in 1844 his son Hiram J. Schantz came into possession of it and lately disposed of it to David Koch who afterwards sold it to the City of Allentown (in 1900) who intend laying pipes and bring the water of the spring to the city. The people came from far and near to have their grain ground at the mill in the early times.

. Lehigh County Poor House was founded in 1844, upon the farm bought

from C. and S. Mertz in South Whitehall township, containing two hundred and sixty acres for \$27,742.

The first constable of Macungie was John Brandberg, appointed in 1737.

VILLAGES—**Breinigsville**, contains a store, hotel, schools, church and a post office. The Allentown and Kutztown trolley line passes through the village. Population in 1900 was 213. **Chapman's** on the Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. R., contains a store, hotel, post office, a coal and lumber yard. Population 1900 was 60. **Trexlerstown**, the oldest town in the township, is on the Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. R. and on the Allentown & Kutztown trolley line, 8 miles from Allentown, and contains a store, three hotels, a Lutheran and Reformed church, post office, coal and lumber yard, machine shop, graded school and Masonic Hall. Population 1900, 345. **Fogelsville** was founded in 1798 by Judge John Fogel, and contains three stores, two hotels, two schools, three churches and a post office. Population 1900, was 638.

Upper Milford

bounded on the northeast by Salisbury and Upper Saucon, southeast by Lower Milford, northwest by Lower Macungie, southwest by Berks county. The form is rectangular and was formed into a separate township in 1852. Population in 1900 was 2,712. The surface is hilly and the soil is fertile being principally gravel and red shale. Iron Ore of different kinds are found. Perkiomen creek flows through the western part in the form of a horse shoe; Leibert's creek is in the northeastern part and flows through Leibert's Gap and empties into the Little Lehigh creek; Fetterman's creek is in the northern part empties into Leibert's creek at Vera Cruz; Miller's creek is in the northern part empties into the Little Lehigh creek. The first settlement was made at or near Old Zionsville in 1733, by the Mennonites. The township was organized in 1734.

The first road was the King's High road leading through Shimerville and Zionsville from Trexlertown to Goshenhoppen, 1736, the second road was the Great Philadelphia road laid out in 1740, the third road was laid out at the same time from Emans to Chestnut Hill. Among the old sites are Fisher's tavern between Shimerville and Macungie, on the King's High road, opened prior to 1795, by Jacob Fisher, the property being now owned by Ambrose Schantz; Seider's tavern opened in 1785 by George Seiders, on the Great Philadelphia road upon the property now owned by U. H. Wieand. The early churches were Zionsville Reformed church, founded in 1750, Rev. John E. Hecker was the first pastor. Zionsville Lutheran church was founded in 1735, Rev. L. H. Schrecke, was the first pastor. The Mennonite church, was founded in 1735; St. Peters church was founded in 1843, Revs. D. Kohler and H. Bassler were the first Lutheran and Reformed ministers. The Evangelical church was founded in 1830 by Bishop John Seybert; the Mennonite Brethren church was founded in 1857 by the Rev. William Gehman, who had withdrawn from the Mennonite church on account of differences of religious doctrine. Peter Walbert was appointed the first constable of Upper Milford township, in 1739.

The first schools were established in connection with the founding of the first settlements in 1735 by the Mennonites at Zionsville, the schools of the township compare well with the schools of the rest of the county. There are at present fifteen schools, both graded and ungraded.

VILLAGES—**Old Zionsville**, founded in 1734, on the old Kings High road, Hereford & Simeville turnpike, contains four stores, hotel two, churches and post office. Population 1900 was 160. **Zionsville**, founded in 1876, on the Perkiomen

R. R., and contains a store, hotel, coal yard, flour and feed store and post office. Population in 1900 was 100. **Shimerville** on the old King's High road and Hereford and Shimersville turnpike, founded in 1734 by Durk Jasen, contains a store, hotel and post office. Population in 1900 was 110. **Powder Valley**, on the Indian creek, contains a store, pottery and post office. Population in 1900 was 125. **Sigmund**, situated in the Perkiomen valley and on the site where Hampton Furnace stood and whose ruins can still be seen contains a store, creamery and post office. Population in 1900 was 120. **Vera Cruz** on the Great Philadelphia road, founded in 1763, contains a store, hotel, creamery and post office. Population in 1900 was 200. **Vera Cruz Station**, on the Perkiomen R. R., contains a flour and feed store, coal yard and depot. Population in 1900 was 130. **Dillinger's** on the Perkiomen R. R., contains a store, flour and feed store, coal yard and post office. Population in 1900 was 120. **West Emaus**, a suburb of Emaus, contains several hotels, printing office, pipe works, furnace, meat market, 2 coal and lumber yards and Miller's Park. Population in 1900 was 500.

Upper Saucon

is bounded on the northeast by Lower Saucon township, Northampton county, southeast by Springfield township, Bucks county, northwest by Salisbury, southwest by Upper Milford. Population in 1900 was 2,721. The surface is diversified, the Lehigh or South Mountains are in the northern part. The valleys are of limestone formation, the soil is very fertile and highly cultivated and large crops are raised. Iron ore, limestones are found in quantities, and the famous zinc mines of Friedensville are in this township. The township is well drained by the numerous small streams that flow through it, Saucon creek is the principal one and a number of mills are turned by it. The first settlement was made near Coopersburg in 1730, by English, German and Welsh settlers. It was organized as a township in 1743.

The first public road was laid out in 1750, from Heller's tavern, Lanark across the Lehigh Mountains. The Mennonite Meeting House near Coopersburg was built in 1738; Blue Church, (Lutheran and Reformed) founded in 1740. The first Lutheran minister was Rev. Henry M. Muhlenberg; the first Reformed minister was Rev. Hoffmeir. Friedensville, church founded in 1793. The first Lutheran minister was Rev. John C. Yeager, the first Reformed minister was Rev. John H. Hoffmeier. The Mennonite Brethren in Christ Meeting House was founded in 1863. The Rev. Abel Strawn; was the first minister. M. E. church Friedensville was founded in 1863 by Rev. M. B. Durrell; Free Methodist church, Centre Valley was founded in 1883 by Rev. Manshart.

Allentown and Coopersburg turnpike passes through the township. The North Pennsylvania branch of the Philadelphia and Reading R. R., also passes through it, affording an easy outlet for the products of the township.

The first school was established in 1738 near Coopersburg. The schools are in an excellent condition and keep apace with schools of the other townships of the county.

VILLIAGES—Centre Valley on the North Pennsylvania R. R., contains two stores, three hotels, two churches, a mill and a post office. Population in 1900 was 527. **Friedensville**, contains several stores, two hotels, two churches and a post office. The famous Zinc mines are located here. Population in 1900, was 363. Locust Valley, Spring Valley and Lanark, are small post villages and contain a store and a hotel. There are also several creameries within the township.

The following anecdote of the early settlers has been told the writer by one

whose grandfather had been at the place where it happened. On a certain day an Indian came to the blacksmith at Lanark, to have some work done, when the blacksmith told him that if he would furnish the fuel he would do the work. The Indian said if that was all that was required he would get some coal. He went away and soon returned with coal enough to have his work done, where he got his coal is a mystery to this day, rumor has spread time and time again that the Lehigh Mountains contain a deposit of coal. Search for it has been made in vain thus far to discover the place where the Indian got his coal.

bounded on the north by Carbon county, northeast by Northampton county, southeast by North Whitehall, west by Heidelberg. Population in 1900, was 3,096. It was organized as a township in 1847. The surface is generally level, the soil is very fertile and the grains raised are similar to those of the surrounding townships. Slate quarrying is the principal industry, the slate is found in large quantities all over the township. The slate is used for roofing, school slates and black board surfaces, etc. The principal streams that drain the township are the Trout and Little Trout creeks. The first settlement was made in 1742, between Unionville and Slatining by Casper Peters.

The first school of which there is any record was established in 1712, and the schools at the present time are equal to the schools of the surrounding townships, and they are steadily advancing.

VILLAGES—**Friedensville**, founded in 1847, contains a store and a church (Lutheran and Reformed.) Population in 1900 was 100. **Slatedale**, is on the Berks and Lehigh R. R., and contains two stores, two hotels, two churches and a post office. Population is 500. **Williamstown**, contains a store, hotel and church. Population in 1900 was 150. **Franklin**, contains a store, hotel and slate mantle factory. Population in 1900 was 400.

bounded on the north by North Whitehall township, east by Northampton county and Hanover, south by Allentown, west by South Whitehall. Organized in 1767. Population in 1900, was 7,935. The soil is very fertile and of limestone formation. Iron ore and cement are found in large quantities. The principal streams that drain the township are Jordan, Coplay and Mill creeks. The Lehigh Valley, Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. R's., pass through the township and afford an easy outlet for the products of the farmers, iron ore and cement. The first settlement was made near Egypt, in 1733, by some emigrants from Germany.

The first school in the township was in connection with the Egypt church 1733. The schools of the township are among the best in the county, being graded and ungraded.

The people are employed in farming, dairying, mining, quarrying and manufacturing. Cement works are found in Egypt and Cementon.

VILLAGES—**Cementon**, founded in 1770, by John Siegfried, and contains stores, hotels, churches and a post office, and is on the Lehigh Valley R. R. Population in 1900, 500. **West Catasauqua**, a suburb of Catasauqua contains stores, hotels, foundries, factories of various kinds and graded schools. Population in 1900 was 600. **Fullerton**, founded in 1862, contains car shop, wheel and forge works, rolling mill, foundry, stores, hotels, churches, schools and post office. It is on the Lehigh Valley R. R. Population in 1900 was 800. **Egypt**, founded in 1733, contains stores, hotels, churches, schools and a post office. The first

church in the township was built in this place in 1733. Population in 1900 was 1,200. **Mickley's** is a growing town along the Lehigh Valley R. R., and has a post office. Catasauqua, Egypt and Fullerton are connected with Allentown by Electric roads.

Weisenberg is Bounded on the northwest by Lowhill township, southeast by Upper Macungie township, northwest by Lynn township, southwest by Berks county. Population, in 1900 was 1366.

The surface hilly and broken, the soil is gravel. The following streams, drain the township; the Jordan Spring, Shaffer's run, Hass, Lyon, Willow, Weiss, Holben, Switzer and Silver creeks. Farming manufactures, is the principal pursuit, of the people. The first settlement was made in 1734, in the vicinity of the Ziegle's church, by people from Palatinate and Switzerland.

Ziegle's church, was founded in 1744; and Rev. Jacob Schertlein, was the first Lutheran minister and Rev. P. J. Michael, was the first Reformed minister; Weisenberg church in the northwest corner of the township, was founded in 1754; Rev. Jacob F. Schertlein, was the first Lutheran minister; Rev. R. Kidenweiler, was the first Reformed minister.

The first schools were established as soon as the first settlements were made. The schools of the township, are making the same progress as in the surrounding townships.

VILLAGES — **Seipstown**, founded in 1820, contains a store, hotel, church and post office. Population, in 1900, 200. **Hynemansville**, founded in 1740, is in the central part and contains a store, hotel and post office. Population, in 1900, was 100. **Seiberlingsville**, founded in 1790 and contains a store, hotel and post office. Population, in 1900, was 120. **New Smithville**, founded in 1812 and contains a store, hotel and post office. Population, in 1900, was 130. **Werley's Corner**, founded in 1838 and contains a store, hotel and post office.

CHAPTER X.

COUNTY SEAT AND BOROUGHS.

Allentown

The only city in Lehigh county is the county seat, Allentown, the Queen city of the Valley and was founded in 1762 by James Allen, from whom it received its name. The first settlement was however made in 1751, is beautifully situated on the west banks of the Lehigh river and the mouths of Jordan and the Little Lehigh creeks. Is beautifully laid out, the streets run north and south, east and west, crossing each other at right angles, Hamilton street running east and west is the principal thoroughfare and over two miles long. It has a fine public square at 7th and Hamilton streets formerly called Centre Square, now called Monument Square on account of the beautiful monument erected there to the memory of the Soldiers and Sailors of the Civil War, 1861-65, who had enlisted from the county.

The high flood of 1841, the failure of the Northampton Bank in 1843 and the great fire of 1848, known as the disastrous decade, were important events in the history of the town from 1840 to 1850, out of which the city like a magic sprung forth and was more substantially built. The building of railroads helped to advance the growth of the city. Among the public buildings are the Court house, banking buildings, business houses, market house, fine hotels, Opera houses, Hospital, fine large public school buildings, the Fair Grounds and Buildings of the Lehigh county Agricultural Society and Cemeteries.

Manufactories. The city has many and various kinds of industries, among which are the following : furnaces, founderies, wire mills, boiler works, silk mills, breweries thread mills, cigar factories, carriage factories, shoe factories, fire brick and building bricks, flour mills, machine shops, planing mills, oil refineries, blank book manufactory, furniture factories, etc., which give employment to many people.

Newspapers. The first English Newspaper, was the "Lehigh Central," established in 1817 by C. L. Hutter. "Der Friedensbote and Lecha Comntv Anzeiger" was established in 1812 by Joseph Ehrenfried. "Lehigh Bulletin," was established in 1837, changed to the "Democrat" by John Royer. The "Lehigh Register," was established in 1846 by Augustus L. Ruhe. The "Daily News," was established in 1866 by Peter Correll. The Chronicle was established in 1870 by Robert Irdell. The "Evening Dispatch," was established in 1866. "Daily Herald," was established in 1873, by T. F. Emmons. "The Bugle," was established in 1876 by William P. Snyder and A. S. Orr. The "Evening Telegram," was established in 1882, by Eugene Lochman. The "Critic," was established in 1883, by Samuel S. Wolever. The "Allentonian "

was established in 1850, by William J. Grim. *Der "Jugend Freund"* and *Die "Lutherische Zetschrift,"* were established by the Rev. S. K. Brobst, in 1847. "Our National Hope," was established by H. S. Rice. "Zion's Watch Tower," was established by Rev. Gernert. The "Morning Call" was established in 1896 by David Miller, Charles Weiser and others. The "Daily City Item" was established in 1873, by Cyrus Kuntz and others. The "Muhlenberg," published monthly, in the interest of Muhlenberg College; *Jugend Freund*, published monthly. *American Phonographic and Literary Journal*, published quarterly. The "Lehigh Patriot" published monthly in the interest of the P. O. S. of A. Founded in 1901, by David H. Jacks and W. P. Steinhäuser. The Allentown Star, founded in 1901, a weekly.

The National Bank, was opened for business in 1855 and the Second National Bank, in 1863. The Lehigh Valley Trust and Safe Deposit Company was opened for business in 1886.

Education. Schools were early established and instruction was given in both the English and German languages. The English teachers came from the Irish settlements, Allen township, Northampton county. Mr. Brown was the name of the first teacher known, taken as a whole the teachers were able instructors. The schools were kept in private houses until 1773, when the first schoolhouse was erected in the rear of what is now Zion's Reformed Church, and was in the shape of an Octagon. The schools of that time were all subscription schools. A school for girls was opened in 1813, night schools were in operation from 1813 to 1845. Allentown Academy was opened in 1831, a Ladies Seminary in 1848. By Act of Assembly, the borough of Allentown, Salisbury and Northampton townships paid \$421.71 in 1824, for the instruction of their poor children. In 1833, Allentown alone paid for the same purpose \$434.77.

The free school system was adopted in 1834, and since then the schools have made rapid progress and are at present in the front rank of the schools of the state. The schools are under the supervision of the city superintendent of schools. The high school was established in 1858. The first principal of the high school was Prof. R. W. Alpmé, the first city superintendent of schools, Prof. R. K. Buehrle, the first graduating class of the high school in 1869. Muhlenberg College, belonging to the Lutheran church, and Allentown Female College, belonging to the Reformed church, are two well and widely known institutions of higher learning, and afford all the requirements necessary for a complete collegiate education, and the Allentown and the American Business Colleges are located in the city and are well patronized by the community.

Churches. The following religious denominations have a strong foothold in the city, the Lutheran, Reformed, Presbyterians, Baptist, United Brethern, Free Methodist, Evangelical Association, United Evangelical, Methodist Episcopal and Catholics, all of which have fine church edifices. The Jews, Mennonite, Brethern in Christ, Moravians and others are represented but have no churches of their own and worship in halls and other places.

Societies. There are many secret and beneficial societies which have a large membership. And the city has several of the finest bands that can be found in any city, and other fine musical organizations.

Transportion Facilities. The following railroads terminate or pass through the city, giving it great facilities for traveling and for transportation,

east, west, north and south, to New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Chicago, the coal regions and other points : the Lehigh Valley R. R. and Lehigh and Susquehanna R. R. give it communication with the east and west, the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. with its branches connects it north and south, and the Perkiomen R. R. to Philadelphia. And Electric roads connects it with Bethlehem, Bangor, Catasauqua, Coplay, Easton, Egypt, Emaus, Hellertown, Macungie, Nazareth, Siegfried, Slatington and intermediate points.

History. When the Revolutionary was began in 1775, Allentown, had a population of 350 souls. But it was a place of some importance already. After the battle of Trenton, (December 26, 1776.) the Hessian prisoners which Washington, had captured there were taken to Allentown, and confined in rude prisons located near where Gordon street, crosses the Jordan creek. Other prisoners, followed and were confined here. It was a safe place to keep the prisoners.

It is not generally known, that General George Washington, with his staff, not long after the battle of Trenton, passed through Allentown, up Water street (now Lehigh street). They stopped, at the foot of the street, at a large spring on what is now the property occupied, by the Wire Mill. There are several springs in the vicinity on both sides of the street, and near Wire street. They rested and watered their horses, then went their way to their post of duty.

In the Spring of 1777, the only Church in Allentown, was turned into a hospital for the sick and wounded American soldiers. The citizens of the town, not only cared for the sick and wounded American soldiers, but also kept a watchful eye on the Hessian prisoners, and were also menaced by hostile Indians.

The Whitehall massacres, were still fresh in the minds of our forefathers, and that on one Sunday morning, the Minister in Allentown, in 1763 had to cut his sermon short, to organize his congregation into a military company, to repel the threatened attack of the Indians, now that the war had broken out, their old enemy was more active than ever, and the citizens of the county, were constantly menaced. The price of liberty and of their lives, was eternal vigilance on their part.

Provision was getting scarce, meat in most families was a luxury, the most common articles of food necessary to sustain life, were often not obtainable. Salt was twenty dollars a bushel, the grease obtained by boiling the stems of the "candelbeny" bush, was the only material for making candles.

In 1777 Toryism, was in the Ascendency at Bethlehem. The government found it necessary to remove their cartridge manufactory, to a safer place, and the town of Northampton, (Allentown,) was selected. In July 1778, the government had 12,000 stands of arms, here for the army. Arms, saddleries &c., were manufactured and repaired.

In 1778 when the rations ran short in the army, the farmers in the county brought their grain and cattle and sold them to the commissaries of the American army, taking payment for the same, "Continental money," instead of British gold.

The two principal roads that passed through the town, were the Old New York and Pittsburg road, from Easton to Reading, through what is now the Union and Jackson streets. The other from Bake Oven Knob, by the way of Helfrich's Spring, through what is now Seventh street.

Incorporated as a borough in 1811, called Northampton, the name changed to Allentown in 1838, became the county seat in 1842, made a city in 1867; its limits include the township of Northampton and adjacent parts of Salisbury and Whitehall township, containing 3.14 square miles or 2011.27 acres. The first Homeopathic School in the United States, was established in the city in 1835, by Dr. Constantine Hering, several years later removed to Philadelphia. The first officers of the new College were; President Dr. Constantine Hering, Vice President, Dr. John Romig, Jr., Secretary, Solomon L. Keck, Directors, Dr. William Wesselheft, Dr. Henry Detweiler, Rev. C. Becker, John Rice, Joseph Saeger, Christian Pretz, George Keck Sr., Trustees, William Eckert, Rev. P. H. Goepp, Henry Ebner, J. B. R. Hunter, John J. Krause. The school opened in a building on Penn street, between Hamilton and Walnut streets, now used as a public school building.

A fire on the first day of June 1848, destroyed the business portion of the town, loss \$200,000, known as the great fire. Captain Trexler's company of 48 men marched to defend the frontier settlements, during the Indian war of 1755.

The names of the streets of Allentown, were at first as follows: Tilghman now Fourth, Penn now Lehigh, Margaret now Fifth, William now Sixth, Allen now Seventh, James now Eighth, Union now Union, John now Walnut, Hamilton now Hamilton, Andrew now Linden. The part of Allentown, lying between the Jordan Creek and the Lehigh river, was formerly called Lehigh Port, by the people, "St Domingo" Mingo. Judge Allen, of Philadelphia, owned five thousand acres of land on both sides of the Lehigh River, in what is now Salisbury, Whitehall and Hanover township. The whole region was known as Macungie; where Muhlenberg College is situated, Judge Allen, erected a residence which he called "Trout Hall," on account the trouts that abounded in the streams.

Lynford Lardner, of Philadelphia, owned a tract of land between the Jordan and Cedar Creek, and erected thereon a building which he called "Grouse Hall" on account of the many Quails found in the vicinity. The building being painted white went by the name of "White Hall" which gave the name later to the township. The above region, was a regular Paradise for the hunters and fisherman and many of the high officials came to this famous resort for hunting and fishing. The Governor, once came too for hunting and fishing and stayed over Sunday with a certain farmer, whom he asked for an interesting book for reading wherewith he could better spend the time. The farmer replied that he had such a one, and brought in a well worn bible, and handed it to him. The governer took it and read it that day without any murmur.

Among the early settlers of Allentown, were the following: (1764) Leonard Able, laborer; Simon Brenner, carpenter; David Deschler, shop keeper; Martin Derr, wheelwright; Martin Froelich, George Levendecker, locksmith; George Lauer, Daniel Nunnermaker, Abraham Rinker, Peter Schwab, Peter Miller, tailor; George Wolf, tavern keeper. In 1766 thirty-three families resided in Allentown, and in 1774 forty-nine families, in 1776 the town had fifty-four houses and seven taverns. The rents for houses per year were from four to eight dollars, and the population of the town, was in 1776 three hundred and thirty. In 1792, the town had fifty-nine dwellings. The valuation of the property from 1762 to 1776, were twelve shillings, (\$1.60) for each house, the taxes were from ten to twenty cents for each house. Taverns were taxed, from six to ten dollars each. In 1763, Jacob Roth, a minister petitioned the Lieutenant Governor.

James Hambleton, Commander in Chief, to form a company to repel, the incursions of the Indians, and that he should send them one hundred pounds of powder, four hundred pounds of lead, one hundred and fifty stands of guns. The petition was granted. In 1800, the town had ninety families. In 1843, the failure of the Northampton Bank, caused a financial crises from which the town soon recovered. In 1846, the first furnace, was built. Benjamin Perry, was the first superintendent, he was succeeded by the late Samuel Lewis. In 1848, a great fire broke out incurring a loss of \$200,000, which was covered only by \$40,000 insurance. The people did not get discouraged, and went to work and soon there arose out of the ashes a new town, more substantially built.

The first borough election held in Allentown, was held in a small stone hostelry, where the Hotel Allen now stands. The first market house in the city, was at the corner of Seventh and Hamilton Streets. It was opened in 1817. The first water company, was formed in 1816. The first Fire company was formed in 1811. The name of the town, changed from Northampton to Allentown, in 1838. On April 23, 1853, the borough was divided into three wards. Allentown, was incorporated as a city, March 12, 1867. The first Fire engine was bought in 1820. The oldest church in the city, Zion's Reformed church, corner Church and Hamilton Streets. Mr. Brown, opened a school in 1795. Among the other early teachers were Messrs. Thatcher, Eberhard and John Ryan. The first teachers meeting was held in 1827. The Allentown Academy; was founded in 1814, at the Northwest corner of Eighth and Walnut streets. Young Ladies' Academy, was founded in 1831. Allentown Seminary was opened in 1848. Allentown High School, was opened in 1858. Muhlenberg College, was founded in 1867. Allentown Female College, was founded in 1867.

The first store was opened by Peter Snyder in 1794, the second store, by George Graff, near the Monument Square in 1795, in a red building, which was taken possession of in 1800 by James Wilson and continued by the same until 1815 when he took into partnership Mr. Selfridge, trading as Wilson & Selfridge till 1845. The first hotel was opened in 1764 by George Wolf, the first post office established in 1812, before that time the people received their mail at Bethlehem, George Savitz, the first postmaster. First Burgess, Peter Rhoads, 1811, the first Mayor, Samuel McHose, 1867. Population, 1900, 35,416.

Catasauqua

This thriving borough is situated on the left bank of the Lehigh river, three miles north of Allentown with which it is connected by an Electric road, the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna R. R., and the eastern terminus of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. R. It was founded in 1839. Population, 1900, was 3,963. It derived its name from the creek of the same name which empties into the Lehigh river below the town, it is an Indian name. Incorporated as a borough in 1853.

It is a busy manufacturing town, the following are the principal works: the Crane Iron works founded by David Thomas, Catasauqua Manufacturing Company, Foundries, Rolling Mill, Horseshoe Works, Brick Works, Planing Mills, Grist Mills, Gas Works, Water Works, Silk Mills and several Newspapers.

The Religious Denominations of the town are the Lutheran, Reformed, Congregational, Presbyterians, Baptist, Evangelical Association, United Evangelical and Catholic.

Before it was incorporated as a borough, the schools and borough were embraced in the Hanover School district, the first school within the borough was

located on Race street. All the school buildings are of brick structure and of modern architecture. The High school was established in 1863; R. C. Hammersly, was the first principal.

Coplay

Founded in 1853. Population, 1900, was 1581. Is situated on the same side of the Lehigh river as Hokendauqua, and was the seat of the Coplay Iron Works and has Cement Works, a number of stores, hotels, churches, graded schools and the Lehigh Valley R. R., passes through it, and is connected with Allentown, by an Electric road.

Coopersburg

Founded in 1818. Population, 1900 was 556. On the North Pennsylvania R. R., contains stores, hotels, factories, churches, graded schools and Cooper's Stock farm, the Philadelphia and Lehigh Electric road connects it with Allentown. Incorporated as a borough in 1879.

Emaus

Founded in 1747 by the Moravians. Population, 1900, was 1468. Is on the East Pennsylvania Branch of the P. and R. Railroad and the Perkiomen Railroad, contains stores, hotels, silk mill, cigar factories, furnace, foundry, graded schools and churches. Incorporated as a borough in 1859, and connected with Allentown, by the Allentown and Emaus Electric road.

Fountain Hill

A suburb of South Bethlehem, founded in 1850. Population, 1900, was 1,214. Contains stores, hotels, brick yards, etc., the Electric road connects it with Allentown and Bethlehem.

Hokendauqua

This thriving town is situated on the right banks of the Lehigh river, founded in 1854. Population, 1900, was 1,500. The seat of the Thomas Iron Works, has number of stores, hotels, churches and graded schools is an independent school district. On the Lehigh Valley R. R. and connected with Allentown by an Electric road.

Macungie

Founded in 1776 and is four miles west of Emaus, with which it is connected by the Allentown and Emaus Electric road and is its western terminus. Population, 1900, was 692. Contains stores, hotels, furnaces, factories, foundry, churches and graded schools, and is on the East Pennsylvania Branch of the P. and R. Railroad, and was incorporated as a borough in 1857.

Slatington

Founded in 1851 and is situated on the right bank of the Lehigh river, on the Lehigh Valley R. R. and is the eastern terminus of the Berks and Lehigh R. R., 20 miles north of Allentown, to which it is connected by the Allentown & Slatington Electric road. Population, 1900, was 3,773. Incorporated in 1864, contains numerous stores, hotels, water works, rolling mill, factories, several newspapers, national bank, churches and graded schools, the high school was established in 1864, H. A. Kline, was the first principal. It is in the center of the Lehigh slate region and the slate quarries and slate factories where are manufactured school, mantel, blackboard, etc., of all kinds, is the principal industry of the place.

West Bethlehem

Founded in 1869, is situated on the left bank of the Lehigh river and Monocacy creek. Population, 1900, was 3,465. Incorporated as a borough in 1880, and contains stores, hotels, silk mills, factories, foundries, churches, graded schools, connected with Allentown by an Electric road and turn-pike, and Bethlehem by a fine iron bridge.

The schools of all the boroughs are in a fine and flourishing condition, having regular courses of study and the pupils of the high schools, passing through a full course of study, graduate therefrom and many are able to enter the schoolroom as teachers or enter other vocations. The schools compare with the best in the state and are under a supervising principal. The schools are also under the supervision of the County Superintendent of Schools.



CHAPTER XI.

DUTIES OF THE COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGES.—When a County has more than 40,000 inhabitants it has one or more judges learned in the law. The number of judges is increased with the increase of the population. Counties less than 40,000 inhabitants or joint districts of two or more counties in each. The counties of such districts, have each two associate judges, not learned in the law; the district elects one judge learned in the law, who, is called the President judge. He holds court in the counties in time. His duties are to preside at the trial of cases, to conduct the trial impartially, to hear the evidence, to decide points of law raised in the progress of the trial, to charge the jury with instruction for making up a verdict. He issues the various writs—*HABE CORPUS*, of *MANDAMUS*, of *injunction*, of *QUI PRO WARRANTO*, the staying of executions, the granting of petitions, of issuing naturalization papers, removal of certain officers, the chartering of corporations, not for profit, as cemeteries, hospitals and secret societies. Term, ten years, salary \$4,000 a year, except in Philadelphia, (\$7,000) Alleghany, (\$6,000) and in Dauphin and Westmoreland, (\$5,000). He can be re-elected. The associated judges, have the same power that the President judge has, but seldom exercise them. They are mainly advisory members on the bench. They exercise an equal voice in establishing roads, granting licenses. They reside in the county, where there services are a convenience in the absence of the President judge. Their salary is five (\$5.00) a day when actual serving. There are three kinds of juries, the Grand Jury, the Petit Jury and the Traverse Jury. Twenty-four men are drawn for the Grand Jury, one of whom is excused to avoid a tie. The duty of the Grand Jury is to decide what cases should be brought before the Court. It hears only the evidences for the Commonwealth, that is against the accused. If a case is made out the foreman of the Grand Jury endorses the bill of indictment, which makes it a true bill. Only one witness is allowed to be before the Grand Jury, at one time and no one but the district attorney is allowed to be present during its sessions. The Grand Jury inspects annually all the public buildings, of the county, and approves the location of county bridges. The Petit Jury, usually consists of from thirty-six to sixty men each. This jury tries criminal cases, after listening to the evidences, the pleas of the attorneys and the charge of the judges, must retire to a room and make up their verdict without talking to anyone, but the judge. Their verdict must be unanimous whether it is Guilty, or Not Guilty. In cases of larceny of goods not amounting to ten dollars of value, the verdict is not Guilty, they have the power to put the costs on the prosecutor, or the defendant, or the county, or apportions them between the prosecutor, or the defendant. If they cannot agree there must be a new trial. Traverse Jury, the Traverse Jury, tries civil cases and their verdict is either for the Plaintiff, or for the Defendant. If there is any damages the jury fixes the amount which constitutes a part of the verdict. The jurymen of all the juries get \$2.00 a day and 12 cents mileage.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—This is strictly speaking a State office and is appointed by the Governor, for a term of four years. His salary consists of fees fixed by law. There may be appointed a notary public in every place having a banking, or saving institutions. He must pay \$25.00 to the State Treasurer, before he can receive his commission. His duties are to protest notes, bills of exchange, administers oaths, takes depositions and affidavits, takes proofs and acknow-

ledgements of instruments which are intended to be recorded. He places his seal upon all his acts which gives authenticity to them, which is recognized all the world over.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—There are three County Commissioners elected for three years, they correct the assessment or valuation of taxable property, fix the rate of the county tax. They pay the county bills by orders drawn on the county treasurer, erect the county buildings, as well as the larger bridges. They are paid \$3.50 per day actual time spent in the discharge of the duties of their office. No person can vote for more than two commissioners so as to allow the minority party to elect one commissioner.

COUNTY TREASURER.—He is elected for three years, and cannot be re-elected to succeed himself, he receives the state and county taxes, pays the former to the State Treasurer, the latter he uses to pay such bills as are approved by the commissioners. He receives a certain percentage on all the money paid out of the treasury, which is fixed by the commissioners and approved by the auditors. He also receives a percentage on all the state tax that pass through his hands, as well as on special taxes that may come into his hands. He gives a heavy bond for the faithful performance of his duties.

SHERIFF.—He is elected for three years and is the county's chief executive officer, he serves writs and summons of the court, suppresses serious disturbances and protect property, he sells property for debit of the owner, when execution has been ordered by the court. He makes arrests and has charge of the criminals during their trials and delivers them to the jails or penitentiary, in the smaller counties is the jailer, and with the jury commissioners he draws the juries and summons those whose names have been drawn. He gives notices of the elections by advertisements in the newspapers or hand bills. His salary is fixed by law and are paid in fees, he gives bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, he cannot be re-elected to succeed himself.

PROTHONOTARY.—He is elected for three years and is clerk of the court of Common Pleas, he makes up and keeps records of the court, issues its writs and summons and calls up the jurors and administers the oaths to the witnesses. He enters in books the judgments, mechanics liens and keeps a record of the state and national elections returns. His salary is paid in fees fixed by law.

CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—He is elected for three years and keeps a record of this court, calls up jurors and administer the oaths to witnesses, he has charge of laying out of roads, the granting of liquor licenses and keeps a record of all township, borough and city elections held in the county. His salary is paid by fees fixed by law.

CLERK OF ORPHAN'S COURT.—He is elected for three years and keeps a record of the Orphan's court. His salary is paid by fees.

REGISTER OF WILLS.—He is elected for three years, probates the wills left by citizens of the county at their death, he issues to the executors letters testamentary, and if no executor or executors have been appointed by the will, appoints administrators, issues to them letters of administration, copies the wills in books and keeps the wills safely themselves. He gives a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, he is paid by fees.

RECORDER OF DEEDS —He is elected for three years, records all deeds and mortgages, and his salary is paid by fees.

CORONER.—He is elected for three years, inquires into the cause and manner of death of any person who is slain, or is accidentally killed or dies suddenly, by summoning a jury of six men, if the jury finds any one guilty of homicide, it is the duty of the coroner's jury to commit him to jail. The Coroner performs the duties of the sheriff in case of the latter's death or removal from office, until a new sheriff is appointed. His salary is paid by fees.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—He is elected for three years and is public prosecutor, conducts the trials of persons charged with committing crimes. He must be a lawyer and is paid by fees by the county.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.—He is elected for three years and is official county surveyor.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.—There are two Jury commissioners elected for three years, a person can vote only for one candidate so that each party is represented. They with the sheriff draw the jurors from the list of persons selected by the jury commissioners and the judge. They receive \$2.50 for each day spent in the discharge of their duties.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.—They are elected for three years and have overseer of the poor and the management of the Alms or Poor house. Their salary is \$100 per year.

MERCANTILE APPRAISER.—He is appointed by the county commissioners for one year, he makes estimates on the amount of business done by the dealers in the county, upon which a state tax is paid. He receives 75 cents for visiting each place of business.

COUNTY AUDITORS.—They are elected for three years and one can vote for only two of them so as to give minority party a member too, they have the disbursement of the public fund. They see that the taxes and other duties are collected and accounted for. Their salary is \$3.00 for each day they spend in the discharge of their duties.

PRISON INSPECTORS.—They are appointed by the court and the county commissioners for one year, they have charge of the prison affairs. They receive a small salary.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.—He is elected by the school directors of the county for three years, he has charge of the schools of the county, he holds teachers examinations and grants a provisional certificate to those that successfully pass the examination which is good for one year only, he also grants a professional certificate to those that have acquired skill in the art of teaching, good during his term of office for three years and can be renewed without examination by him, and is good for one year under his successor. He holds the annual county Teachers Institute and local institutes, collects and transmits the reports and statistic of the schools to the Department of Public Instruction. Salary, \$1500.

Township Officers

ASSESSOR. He is elected for three years and makes an assessment of the real estate and other property in the township, and reports the same to the county Commissioners, upon which all taxes are laid, prepares each year a list of all the voters of the township, a copy of which he must place on the door of the building where the elections are held. His salary is \$2.00 per day for actual work done.

SUPERVISORS.—They are elected for one year except where otherwise the law directs, their duties are making and repairing the roads and bridges of the township. They fix and collect a road tax to pay the expenses of the same, they represent the township in its corporate body in all things except school matters. They receive from \$1 to \$2 per day for the time spent in work and 5 per cent for collecting the road tax.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—Every year two school directors are chosen who serve for 3 years, making 6 directors in all, their duties are to provide school facilities for all the children of school age in the township between the age of 6 and 21 years, they build and care for the schoolhouses and grounds, employ the teachers, fix their salaries and the length of school term at not less than 7 months, adopt the books that are to be used and make rules for the government of the schools and supervise their work. They determine the school tax to be levied for school purposes, have the right to borrow money for erecting school buildings or purchasing grounds, they receive no pay for their services.

TAX COLLECTOR.—He is elected every year and collects the state and county tax, his commission is from 2 to 5 per cent on all the money collected.

TOWN CLERK.—He is elected for one year and serves as clerk to the supervisors, keeps the township record and the record of stray animals. This officer has few if any duties to perform and is not deemed of much importance.

AUDITORS.—One Auditor is elected every year to serve for three years, the three Auditors meet once a year and audit the accounts of the township officers, which they post in written or printed handbills, detailing the receipts and expenditures of the township officers in different parts of the township, they receive \$2.00 a day for each day of actual duty.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—Each township elects two Justices of the Peace for terms of 5 yrs., commissioned by the governor, has jurisdiction anywhere within the county, issues warrants of arrest and for minor offences inflicts punishment by fine, rarely by imprisonment, generally he sends the case to court. For light crimes he may release the prisoner on bail until court, if he cannot get bail, he must await trial in jail, for grave crimes the justice must send the accused to jail, when he can only be released by the Judge through a writ of habeas corpus, suits for debts not exceeding \$300.00 may be brought before a justice of the peace and where his decision involves not more than \$5.33 it is final, if more it can be appealed to court. Administers oaths or affirmations, acknowledges deeds and other papers, issues search warrants, authorized to perform the marriage ceremony, his pay is from fees paid by the parties interested and are fixed by law.

CONSTABLE.—He is elected for three years, preserves the peace of the township, makes arrests upon warrants issued by the justice of the peace, takes persons to jail if committed by the justice, serves subpoenas upon witnesses, and summons in civil suits. He makes searches of suspected premises for stolen goods, seizes and sells debtors property upon the justice's execution. He gives official notice by posters of township elections and four times a year is required to attend the court of Quarter Sessions and report violations of law of which he has any knowledge. He is paid by fees which are fixed by law.

TOWNSHIP TREASURER.—He is elected for one year and has charge of the funds of the township and gives bail for the performance of his duties.

Borough Officers

CHIEF PURGESS.—He is the executive officer of the borough, he enforces the ordinances of the Council, preserves the order and the peace of the borough. He may punish offenders by fine and short imprisonment, term is 3 years and is elected by the people of the borough.

COUNCIL.—They are elected for three years, one third going of office every year, they have control of the streets and sidewalks, of the nuisances, provide for the lighting of the streets, water for general use, for protection from fires, lays taxes for paying the borough expenses, may borrow money for borough improvements. The other officers are the school directors, constable, treasurer, supervisor, auditors whose duties are the same as those of the township.

City Officers

MAYOR.—The executive officer of a city is the Mayor, his duties are executive and judicial. The other officers the Aldermen, controller, assessors, collector of taxes, street commissioner, treasurer, solicitor, health officer, police, auditors, superintendent of schools, sometimes other officers. A city is divided into wards of convenient size and the officers are similar to those of the township. The laws are called ordinances and are enacted by the select and common councils and signed by the mayor or if he has any objections to the same, he vetoes them. A city has a charter under which it operates.

Early Justices of the Peace

The early justices of peace, prior to 1804 were the following: Andrew Buchman, District of Heidelberg and Lowhill townships, 1784. Frederick Laubach, District of Upper Milford township, 1784. Peter Rhoads, District of Northampton and Salisbury townships, 1784. George Breinig, District of Macungie and Weisenberg townships, 1786. Jacob Horner, District of Heidelberg and Lowhill townships, 1787. Ludwig Stahler, District of Upper Milford township, 1788. Peter Kohler, District of Whitehall township, 1791. James Gill, District of Upper Milford township, 1791. Nicholas Sieger, District of Whitehall township, 1794. Abraham Buchman, District of Heidelberg and Lowhill townships, 1794. John Shimer, District of Upper Milford township, 1795. Henry Kooker, District of Upper Saucon township, 1795. Charles Deschler, District of Salisbury township, 1797. Henry Jarrett, District of Macungie and Weisenberg townships, 1798. Leonard Nagel, District of Salisbury township, 1798. John Van Buskirk, District of Macungie and Weisenberg townships, 1799. Conrad Wetzel, District of Upper Milford township, 1799. Henry Haas, District of Heidelberg and Lowhill townships, 1801. David Owen, John Cooking, of Upper Saucon and Lewis Merkel of Macungie, were drawn as members of the first Grand Jury, after the formation of Northampton County, October 3, 1752. Members to the Provincial Congress from Northampton County, (embracing at that time Lehigh and Carbon Counties,) in 1775 were George Taylor, John Oakley, Peter Kichlein and Jacob Arndt. Ambrose Stahler, District of Upper Milford and Upper Saucon townships, 1802.

That part which comprise of what is now Lehigh county was re-divided into new districts in 1804 and were numbered and called as follows: District number 4, comprising Nazareth, Bethlehem and Hanover and the justices were from 1804 to 1809, Adam Daniel, George Brader and Jacob Sweishaupt and from 1809 to 1812 was Mathias Gross. District number 7, comprised Salisbury and Whitehall townships, the justice from 1804 to 1812, was George Yundt. District

number 8, comprised Macungie and Upper Milford townships and the justices from 1804 to 1808, were John Schuler, Anthony Stahler and Jeremiah Trexler and from 1808 to 1812, Jacob Klen. District number 10, comprised Heidelberg and Lowhill townships and the justice from 1804 to 1812, was William Fenstermacher, District number 11, the justices from 1804 to 1812, were Daniel Sæger and John Weiss and comprised Lynn and Weisenberg townships.

The County was divided again in 1812 into new districts as follows : 1st district, comprising Northampton, Salisbury and Whitehall townships and the justices were Leonard Nagel, Peter Gross, Nicholas Sieger, Charles Deschler, 1812 Jacob Diehl and Anthony Murich 1813, 2nd district, comprising Hanover township, the justice was C. F. Beitel, 1812. 3rd district, composed of the townships of Heidelberg and Lowhill, the justice was Conrad German, 1812. 4th district, composed of Macungie and Upper Milford townships and the justices were John Fogel, 1812 and Lorentz Stahler, 1813. 5th district, composed of Lynn and Weisenberg townships, the justice was Peter Hass, 1814. 6th district, composed Macungie and Lowhill townships, the justise was Henry Haas, 1814.

ARTICLE XII.

CIVIL LIST.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM LEHIGH COUNTY.

a The figures at the end of each name represent in which congress he served: for example, Joseph Frey, 1827-1831. 20 and 21 mean that he was a member of the 20th and 21st Congress.

Joseph Frey, 1827-1831.	20 and 21	*Thomas B. Cooper, 1861	37
Henry King, 1831-1835.	22 " 23	†John D. Stiles, 1862-1865	37 and 38
Peter Newhard, 1839-1843.	26 " 27	" " " 1867-1871	41
Jacob Erdman, 1845-1847.	29	James S. Biery, 1873-1875	43
John Hornbeck, 1847—	30	Wm. H. Sowden, 1885-1889	49 " 50
†Samuel Bridges, 1847-1849.	30	C. J. Erdman, 1893-1897	53 " 54
" " 1853-1855.	33	*Died in office.	
" " 1877-1879.	35	†Succeeded the Hon. John Hornbeck, dec'd.	
H. C. Longecker, 1859-1861.	36	†Succeeded the Hon. Thos. B. Cooper, dec'd.	

STATE SENATORS FROM LEHIGH COUNTY SINCE 1812 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

a Members under the first constitution, 1790, were elected for 2 years, under the constitution of 1838 for 3 years and under the constitution of 1874 for 4 years.

Henry Jarrett, 1813-1815	1 term 2 yrs	Jacob Schindel, 1858-1861	1 term 3 yrs
Joseph Frey, 1817-1821	2 " 4	Geo. B. Schall, 1864-1867	1 " 3
Henry King, 1825-1829	2 " 4	Edw. Albright, 1870-1876	2 " 6
W. C. Livingstone, 1831-31	" 2	Evan Hollen, 1876-1882	2 " 6
John S. Gibbons, 1840-43	1 " 3	M. C. Fenninger, 1882-94	3 " 12
Jacob D. Boas, 1846-1849	1 " 3	Harry G. Stiles, 1894-1902	2 " 8
William Frey, 1852-1855	1 " 3		

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE FROM 1813 TO 1901.

a Under the Constitution of 1790 and 1838, the members were elected annually and under the Constitution of 1874 for two years.

Abraham Rinker, 1813-1817	4 years.	Daniel Edgar, 1830	1 yrs.
Philip Wint, 1813-1813	4	Peter Knepley, 1830-31-33	3
Peter Newhard, 1817-1819	2	Christian Pretz, 1831	1
Wm. Fenstermacher, 1817-22	5	John Weida, 1832-1833	2
John J. Kuanss, 1820-1822	2	Jesse Grim, 1834	1
Geo. Eisenhard, 1823	1	Jacob Erdman, 1834-36-37	3
Samuel Mayer, 1824	1	Alexander Miller, 1835	1
Peter Newhard, 1824-26-29	3	William Stahr, 1835	1
Jacob Dillinger, 1826-1828	2	Geo. Frederick, 1836-1842	2
Geo. Miller, 1816-1828	2	Martin Ritter, 1837-38-39	3
W. C. Livingstone, 1829	1	Benjamin Fogel, 1839-40-41	3


Peter Haas, 1840-41	2 years.	*Boas Hausman, 1872	1 year.
Geo. S. Eisenhard, 1842	1	Robert Steckel, 1872-1873	2
Reuben Strauss, 1843-44-45	3	James Kimmet, 1873-1874	2
M. Jarrett, 1843	1	George F. Gross, 1874-1876	2
Jesse Samuels, 1845	1	F. B. Heller, 1876-1878	2
David Laury, 1846-50-51-52-53	5	Ernest Nagel, 1876-1878	2
Peter Bauman, 1846-1847	2	Charles Foster, 1879-1880	2
Samuel Marx, 1847-48-49	3	Patrick Boyle, 1880-1882	2
Robert Klotz, 1848-1849	2	Amandas Sieger, 1880-1882	2
James S. Reese, 1854-1855	2	W. B. Erdman, 1880-1882	2
Joshua Frey, 1854-1855	2	Hugh Crilly, 1884-1888	4
Herman Rupp, 1856-1857	2	M. B. Harwick, 1884-1888	4
Tilghman Good, 1858-1860	2	M. R. Schaffer, 1884-1888	4
Samuel Balliett, 1858-1860	2	D. D. Roper, 1887-1888-1890	6
Samuel J. Kistler, 1850-61	2	Jeremiah Roth, 1886-1892	
W. C. Lichtenwalner, 1860-1	2	1898-1900	8
Samuel Camp, 1862-1863	2	H. C. Wagner, 1888-1890	4
Nelson Weiser, 1863-1864		M. N. Bernhardt, 1890-1894	4
1865	3	Alvin Kern, 1894-1896	4
James F. Kline, 1863-1864		John H. Pascoe, 1892-1893	2
1865	3	Joseph C. Rupp, 1892-1896	4
John H. Fogel, 1866-1867		M. J. Lennon, 1890-1894	4
1868-1874	4	Perry Wannemacher, 1894	
Daniel Creitz, 1867-1868		1895	2
1869	3	M. J. Kramlich, 1896-1898	4
Adam Woolever, 1869-1870		Jonas Moyer, 1898-1900	4
1871	3	Joseph W. Mayne, 1900	2
Herman Fetter, 1870-1871	2	*Died in Office.	

JUDGES FROM 1812 TO 1901.

Robert Porter, 1812-1831	22 years.	John K. Findly, 1857-1862	5
Garrick Mallory, 1831-1836	5	John W. Maynard, 1861-1867	5
John Banks, 1836-1847	11	J. Pringle Jones, 1867-1868	1
J. Pringle Jones, 1847-1851	4	A. B. Longaker, 1868-1878	10
Washington McCarty, 1851-56	5	Edward Harvey, 1878-79	1
Henry D. Maxwell, 1856-57	1	Edwin Albright, 1879—	

ASSOCIATE JUDGES FROM 1812 TO 1874.

John Fogel, 1815-1823	8 years.	Jacob Dillinger, 1843-48	
Jacob Stein, 1823-1838	16	1852-1855	5
John F. Rufe, 1838-1839	1	John F. Rufe, 1849-51	2
Joseph Saeger, 1839-1840	1	Charles Keck, 1855-56	1
Peter Hass, 1840-1843		Willoughby Fogel, 1856-66	10
1848-1849, 1851-1852	5	Joshua Stahler, 1856-66	10
James Frey, 1866-71		Reuben Guth, 1866-1867	1
1861-64	8	S. J. Kistler, 1868-1871	3
Jacob Erdman, 1866-68	2	David Laury, 1868-76	8

 The office of Associate Judges was abolished by the Constitution of 1874.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

From 1854 to 1902.		Term, 3 years.	
Charles W. Cooper, 1854-55	1 yrs.	Jacob Ross, 1862-63	1 yrs.
Filghman Good, 1855-57	2	E. J. Young, 1863-72	9
H. H. Schwartz, 1857-60	3	J. O. Knauss, 1872-93	21
Filghman Good, 1860-62	2	Alvin Rupp, 1893—	

Salary 1854 to 63, \$1,000; 63 to 66, \$800; 66 to 72, \$1,000; 72 to 73, \$1,100; and 73 to 1902, \$1500 per year.
1902 to — \$1800.

CITY SUPERINTENDENTS, SCHOOLS OF ALLENTOWN.

	From 1868 to 1901.	Term, 3 years.	
R. K. Buehrle, 1868-78	10 yrs.	L. B. Landis, 1881-93	12 yrs.
George Desh, 1878-81	3	F. D. Raub, 1893—	—

Salary 1868, \$1,000. From 1873 to—\$1500.



COUNTY OFFICERS

SHERIFF.

From 1812 to 1902. Term 3 years.

The Sheriffs were appointed until 1812, when the office became elective.

Peter Hanck	David Stein	Owen W. Faust
George Klotz	Charles Ihrie	Edwin Zimmerman
Anthony Musiek	Joseph F. Newhard	Thomas B. Morgan
Charles L. Hutter	Nathan Weiler	George Bower
Graham Kinker	Henry Smith	Charles B. Maberry
Daniel Mertz	Charles B. Haines	Frank Ralcnold
Leob Hagenbuch	Herman M. Fetter	Frank Bower
Jonathan D. Mecker	Jacob Hollen	Frank C. H. Schwoyer
George Wetherholt	John P. Miller	Wayne Bitting
Served two terms.		J. B. Waidlich

PROTHONOTARIES

From 1812 to 1902. Term 3 years.

John Mulhollen	Jesse Samuels	Henry Wagner
Henry Wilson	Daniel Mertz	Filghman D. Frex
Christian Beitel	Nathan Miller	James Hausman
Charles L. Hutter	Francis E. Samuels	Edwin Stein
Daniel Kreamer	James Lackey	Rufus E. Erdman
E. W. Hutter	Isaiah Kehrig	William H. Snyder
Charles Craig	Jacob S. Dillinger	John F. Stine
Jacob Dillinger	Henry Saylor	

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

From 1812 to 1902. Term 3 years.

Leonard Nagel	Charles Gross	Dallas Dillinger
George Marx	Benjamin Krauss	Joseph Rupp
James Hall	George S. Gross	Henry J. Gackenbach
John Wilson	Joseph Sager	Morris Stephens
William Boas	Jonathan Trexler	E. R. Benner
A. Gangewere	Silas Camp	W. Mattias Ritter
George Stein	John F. Seiberling	George E. Knerr
Nathan German	Edwin Breder	

REGISTER OF WILLS.

From 1812 to 1902. Term 3 years.

Leonard Nagel	Edward Beck	E. B. Horlacher
George Marx	Joshua Stahler	Tilghman F. Keck
James Hall	Samuel Colver	Obadiah Peiffer
John Wilson	Jacob Slemmer	James B. Smith
William Boas	S. R. Engleman	Henry Heiman
Samuel Marx	E. R. Newhard	Franklin Weaver
Tilghman Good	Henry German	H. F. Longecker

CLERKS OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

From 1812 to 1902. Term, 3 years.

John Mulhollen	W. Selfridge	Joseph Hunter
Henry Wilson	John D. Lawall	F. J. Newhard
Christian F. Beitel	Nathan Metzger	John P. Goundie
Fred Hyneman	James Mickley	James H. Crader
Henry Jarrett	Boas Hausman	Allen W. Haines
Jacob Dillinger	George W. Hertzell	Nathan E. Worman
Henry W. Knipe	J. E. Zimmerman	E. L. Newhard
Charles S. Busch	A. L. Ruhe	Francis Kreitz
		Oscar P. Werley

CLERKS OF ORPHAN'S COURT.

From 1812 to 1902. Term, 3 years.

John Muhlhollen	W. Selfridge	Francis Weiss
Henry Wilson	John D. Lawall	John Van Billiard
Christian F. Beitel	Nathan Metzger	Henry W. Mohr
Fred. Hyneman	James Mickley	Charles B. Klein
Henry Jarrett	Boas Hausman	W. R. Klein
Jacob Dillinger	George W. Hertzell	L. S. Lenhart
Henry W. Knipe	J. E. Zimmerman	Franklin Hartman
Charles S. Busch	A. L. Ruhe	Martin Klingler
		Albert O. Strauss

CORONERS.

From 1812 to 1902. Term, 3 years.

Peter Dorney	Jacob Marx	Ephraim Yohe
Peter Newhard	Solomon Gangewere	James Busch
Henry Weaver	John Eisenhard	William H. Romig
Daniel Mertz	Charles Troxell	Americus V. Mosser

Andrew Knauss	John Erdman	John Osman
Benjamin Fogel	Jacob Mayer	Israel Troxell
Jacob Schantz	Joshua Stahler	Thomas F. Martin
Peter Miller	Owen Sæger	W. S. Berlin
Daniel Klein	Owen Faust	Howard Kramer
Charles Foster	Edwin G. Martin	Alfred J. Yost
		James Goheen

TREASURERS.

From 1812 to 1902. Term, 3 years.

John Fogel	Tilghman H. Martin	Daniel Bittner
Charles L. Hutter	Joshua House	Peter Heller
Henry Weaver	Charles H. Martin	Peter Hendricks
Jacob C. Newhard	Ephraim Yohe	Charles Keck
Charles Sæger	Aaron Troxell	John J. Trexler
Abraham Gangewere	Jacob Fisher	George Kuhl
Michael Eberhard	Thomas Steckel	Tilghman Buskirk
John J. Krauss	William Reimer	Daniel Wannemaker
George Habacker	Reuben Engelman	John J. Schaadt
George Rhoads	David Schaadt	John R. Gossler
Jacob D. Boas	J. Franklin Reichard	James M. Sechler
William H. Blumer	Simon Moyer	Sylvester Hartman

SURVEYORS.

From 1814 to 1902. Term, 3 years.

George Eisenhard	Jonas Haas	Solomon Fogel
Andrew K. Witman	Willoughby Fogel	Jesse Samuels
John Sherer	John Lawall	Tobias Kessler
Francis Weiss	George Blank	

COMMISSIONERS.

From 1812 to 1902. Term, 3 years.

Wm. Fenstermacher	Timothy Weiss	Hiram Balliett
Abraham Greisheimer	John Yost	Jacob A. Leiby
John Yeakel	Daniel Stahler	Jesse Soliday
Philip Kleckner	Peter Romig	*Daniel Lauer
Jacob Newhard	Charles Foster	*Alexander Singmaster
Jacob Schaffer	Samuel Camp	Alexander McKee
John Yeakel	John Lichtenwalner	David L. Barner
John Billig	Benjamin Breinig	Jonathan Barrall
John Spagenberg	Samuel Knauss	Thomas Casey
John Wannemaker	Peter Engelman	George K. Carl
Abraham Schaffer	Daniel Hausman	William F. Schmoyer
Solomon Gangewere	Joseph Miller	John Hottenstein
Peter Marx	John Weber	Charles F. Hartzell
Conrad Knerr	Samuel Sieger	W. B. Moyer
John Bogert	John Erdman	W. Stephen Knauss
John Rinker	Gideon Marks	Daniel Schmoyer
John Greenewald	Levi Dornblaser	Daniel Weiser
Joshua Frey	John Peter	John L. Schreiber
Henry Pares	Paul Balliett	Wayne Holben

Jacob Ward	George Neimeyer	Cornelius Acker
Casper Peters	Daniel Bittner	Harrison Bortz
Jacob Schwent	William Gabel	Phaon Diehl
William Eckert	Joseph Newhard	James F. Jordan
J. Smidt	Reuben Danner	Milton Kurtz
Solomon Greisheimer	Jonas Hollenbach	Stephen Nennroyer
Martin Ritter	Daniel Focht	Richard Klotz
John Scherer	Thomas Jacoby	Edward B. Neff
Jacob Derr	Henry Pearson	George F. Schlicher
Henry Leh	Stephen Kern	William Brown
Philip Pierson	John Strauss	Joseph P. Snyder

CLERKS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

From 1813 to 1902. Term, 3 years

George Rhoads	Josiah Rhoads	Godfrey Peters
John Knecht	Abraham Ziegenfuss	Lewis M. Engelman
George Rhoads	Jesse Line	Victor Barner
James Hall	Edward Beck	Henry C. Wagner
		Henry W. Fusselman

AUDITORS.

From 1813 to 1902. Term, 3 years.

George Eisenhard	George Miller	Jacob Lichty
John Spangenberg	Benjamin Breinig	Wilson P. Reidy
John Weiss	John D. Lawall	Solomon F. Rupp
Henry Weber	Nathan Miller	J. Wilson Wood
George Eisenhard	Charles Ritter	Franklin Harwick
J. Geiger	Nathan German	Franklin D. Acker
John Stein	Herman Rupp	Alvin Diefenderfer
John Wilson	Paul Balliett	Frank J. Peter
Samuel Moyer	Charles L. Newhard	George N. Kramer
James Hall	John H. Clifton	Jacob S. Renninger
George Breinig	George Blank	Astor Saeger
Jacob Dillinger	Jonas Haas	Morris Schmidt
Andreas Schifferstein	Hiram Schwartz	Henry Kelchner
John Marx	Franklin J. Ritter	Alexander J. Zellner
H. W. Kneiss	Eli J. Saeger	H. C. Kleckner
Peter Kneppen	Samuel J. Kistler	Clinton O. Fogel
Benjamin Fogel	John R. Schall	Charles S. Shimer
H. W. Kneiss	Daniel H. Creitz	Edwin Heilman
Jacob C. Kistler	Robert Yost	Frank Brinker
Henry Guth Jr.	W. J. Hoxworth	Milton Schantz
Joseph Frey Jr.	Charles Foster	*Frank Faust
Daniel Fried	Joel Stettler	Charles H. Kramlich
Jacob Moser	Owen Schaadt	Franklin L. Roth
Charles C. Buroch	*George Blank	*William H. Knauss
David Follweiler	Daniel Clader	Thomas P. Roth
John Ritter	Abraham Zienfuss	Alexander Fatzinger
		R. H. Heil

*Served two terms

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

From 1846 to 1902. Term, 3 years.

R. E. Wright	Edwin Albright	Marcus C. L. Kline
C. M. Runk	Thomas B. Metzgar	Harry G. Stiles
H. C. Longecker	William H. Sowden	James L. Schwaadt
John D. Stiles	C. J. Erdman	John L. Schwartz
William S. Marx	M. C. Henninger	Clinton A. Groman
George B. Schall	Arthur Dewalt	R. J. Lichtenwalner
Adam Woolever	J. M. Wright	

POOR DIRECTORS

From 1844 to 1902.

Jesse Grim	Benjamin Jarrett,	John Erdman
M. D. Eberhard	Leonard Meyer	Jonas Hartzell
John Blank	Jacob Andreas	John Sieger
Henry Schantz	Perry Weaver	David Wisser
Jonas Brobst	Charles Wenner	Jesse Mareks
Daniel Miller	Jacob Andreas	John Sieger
Henry Diefenderfer	Jacob Schaffer	Owen Schwaadt
Hiram J. Schantz	Solomon Griesemer	Willoughby S. Guth
Peter Romig	Daniel B. Mohr	John W. Schwartz
Solomon Klein	Henry Ritter	Samuel B. Angelman
Samuel Eberhard	Reuben Henninger	William Deibert
John Maddern	John Erdman	Reuben M. Roeder
John Bortz	Jonas Hartzell	Thomas F. Good
Jesse Grim	Reuben Henninger	Elias Bittner
	Silas G. Croll	Erasmus Kern

STEWARDS

Thomas Faust	William Dech	Josiah Henninger
Thomas B. Faust	Thomas B. Faust	Moses Kern
		S. A. J. Kern



CHAPTER XIII.

SOLDIERS.

Following is the list of soldiers who marched to the defence of our country from the French and Indian War, 1754, down to the Spanish-American War, 1898. They were all mustered in from Lehigh County :

(*) Killed in battle or died in the service.

French and Indian War, 1754-1763.

George Wolf, Capt.	Abraham Savitz	John M. Derr
Abraham Rinker, Lieut.	George Lauer	Peter Roth
Philip Koogler	George S. Schneff	Frank Kieffer
Peter Miller	Michael Rothrock	Jacob Mohr
Jacob Wolf	Leonard Abel	Martin Frederick
Simon Lagundaker	Tobias Dittes	John Schreck
George Nicholas	Lorentz Hauk	Daniel Nunnemacher
David Deschler	Simon Bremer	Peter Schwab
	25 men	Frederick Schachler

Revolutionary War, 1775-1783.

1st Company, 2nd Pennsylvania Battalion, Colonel Arthur St. Clair, Commander.

Thomas Craig, Capt.	Thomas Dobbs	Peter Fleek
Rudolph Bumer, Capt.	Evan Evans	Henry Freedley
Andrew Kachline, Lieut.	Daniel Foulk	Philip Groob
Isaac Dunn, 1st Lieut.	Samuel Grimes	John Hindman
John Craig, 2nd Lieut.	Leonard Haus	Ludwig Hoffman
James Armstrong, 2d Lieut.	William Hirkie	John Hubler
Thomas Park	Frederick Horn	Jost Martin
Abraham Dull	George Huntsman	Charles King
Robert Marshall	Nicholas Kautzman	Michael Kuhns
Peter Smith	George Kuhns	Melchior Labar
Abraham Horn	Leonard Labar	Christian Miller
Christian Shous	John Mann	Matthias Miller
John Cary	Lawrence Mann	David Minton
John McMichael	Conrad Menges	Robert Morey
John Minor	John Mock	Samuel Ney
George Gangewere	Leonard Nagel	Jacob Powells
Stephen Fuller	George Phass	Thomas Ramsay
Peter Byle	Stephen Prang	Daniel Reyley
Henry Powleson	Conrad Rusarch	Abraham Rinker

Robert Schearer
James Sweeney
Samuel Mann
John Acker
Anthony Assur
Jacob Byle
Peter Bowerman
John Boyer
Adam Branthuwer
Jacob Davenport
John Davis

91 men

Jonathan Richard
Timothy Roger
Josiah Crane
Butler Crist
Alexander Cunningham
Peter Daily
John Darling
David Darling
*Evan Davis
Daniel Diehl
John Docker

Thomas Schaffer
John Shearer
Peter Smith
Peter Standley
George Sterner
Robert Wilson
John Shannon
Philip Smith
David Stinson
James Thompson
Jacob Weiss
Felly Yeisley

Baxter's Battalion.

John Arndt, Capt.
Peter Kichline, Lieut.
Robert Scott
Jacob Kichline
Daniel Lewis
John McFerren
Jacob Wagner
Henry Wolf
Henry Fatzinger
Daniel Sehler
Benjamin Depui
Henry Unangst
James Ferrill
George Essig
Valentine Vent
Jacob Miller
*Andrew Heister
*Thomas Seybert
*Joseph Stout
*Martin Derr
*Metthias Steittinger
Philip Arndt
Elijah Crawford
Peter Richter
John Middagh
Robert Lyle
Samuel McCracken
Michael Kehler
Isaac Shoemaker

88 men

Christian Stout
Alexander Sylleman
Adam Yohe
Conrad Smith
John Kestler
James Symonton
Michael Kress
*Andrew Kiefer
*John Dufford
*Jacob Weidnecht
*George Frey
*Henry Bush
Peter Bush
*Jeter Blyer
Peter Lehr
Peter Fress
*Abraham Peter
*Laurence Erb
*Isaac Shimer
Henry Althouse
*Christian Rodt
*John Ross
*John Bush
*Paul Reiser
*Isaac Berlin
*Jacob Engler
*Joseph Keller
*Fred Wilhelm
*Adam Bortz

*Frederick Wagner
*Henry Fretz
*Henry Straup
*Christian Harpel
*Henry Weidnecht
*Adam Weidnecht
*George Edinger
*Peter Kern
*Anthony Frutchy
*Philip Bosh
*Barnett Miller
*John Harpel
Joseph Martin
*John Arndt
*John Wolf
*James Hynshaw
*Jacob Andrews
*Conrad Bittenbender
*John Shuck
*Frederick Rieger
*Lewis Collins
*William Warrard
*Henry Wolf, Sr.
*Samuel Correy
*Henry Bush, Jr.
Isaac Koon
*Joseph Minim
*Jacob Transfeeter
*Jacob Kreidler
*Jacob Chase

Total number of men furnished during the Revolutionary War. 180

War of 1812.

5th Company, 2nd Light Infantry.

John Ruhe, Capt.
Jacob Blumer, Lieut.
S. Fatzinger

Daniel Keiper
Barthold Balliett
Jacob Mohr

David Huber
William Keiper
George Mertz

William Miller	Henry Ebner	William Keiper
William Dolbins	John Reep	George Mertz
George Kauffman	John Wagner	Matthias Schwenk
Isaac Gangwere	Jacob Houck	Jacob Seip
John Mohr	Charles L. Hutter	John Good
Daniel Schwander	John Wilson	Samuel Horn
John Miller	Benjamin Raser	Abraham Derr
Andrew Keiper	John Stettler	Andrew Klotz
John Klotz	Christian Seip	William Keichline
Charles A. Ruhe	Peter Keichline	George Spinner
George Haveracher	Leonard Nagel	Jacob Gossler
Peter Biery	William Weaver	Charles Weaver
Peter Keiper	John Weal	Henry Gross
Jacob Mickley	David Houck	William Ginkinger
Henry Stattler	Adam Gudeknecht	Henry Reichard

58 men

1st Company of Riflemen, Pennsylvania Militia.

Abra. Gangwere, Capt.	Charles Hauer	John Diehl
Daniel Moyer, Lieut.	Peter Hoffman	John Besh
Jacob Newhard, 2d "	Henry Hartman	Michael Good
Jacob Stein	George Fisher	Jacob Reichenbach
John Dull	Henry Good	Michael Druckenmiller
Daniel Quier	Jacob Long	John Nerfer
Jacob Quier	Matthias Eline	Jacob Nagel
Joseph Long	Peter Laudenschlager	John Miller Jr.
Joseph Nagel	George Henry	Cornelius Reinbolt
Daniel Quear	David Huberstine	William Schleifer
Daniel C. Daniel	Gottlieb Foght	Frederick Rider
Jacob Schwenk	Thomas Gangwere	Peter Kuntz
Daniel Keik	Henry Acker	Henry Rish
Joseph Keider	Jacob Shivry	Henry Snyder
Solomon Brobst	William Shriver	George Herner
Abraham Moyer	Gabriel Woodring	Peter Seip
James Yundt	John Flexer	Peter Ebenrider
Benjamin Shoemaker	James Hamor	Jacob Koch
Daniel Hilman	John Miller	Jacob Erich
James Kinkinger	Jacob Frack	Elias Kiefer
Peter Hoff	John Schantz	Jacob Hower
Henry Brobst	John Guishler	Jonathan Ott
Henry Amheiser	George Hill	John Flower
George Floats	Michael Freyman	Jacob Mushlitz
George Kentz	Solomon Rownholl	Michael Sentel
Adam Keller	Adam Highleager	Philip Nagel
Pitkin Minor	Frederick Heller	Conrad Well
Abraham Beidelman	Peter Minnich	Jacob Hillegas
Abraham Keiper	Henry Rice	Henry Schantz
Daniel Bickel	George Breder	George Wetzel
Jacob Keiper	Israel Troxell	John Snyder
John Boyer	John Caldwell	Michael Poe
Joseph Rose	Henry Fatzinger	George Lehr

John Frain	John Ehrhard	Conrad Rau
Nicholas Moyer	Henry Hering	Abraham Luckenbach
Daniel Rhoads	Henry Kemmerer	Jacob Schantz
George Litzenberger	John Laudenschlager	Jeremiah Heller
Philip Kuntz	George Besh	Solomon Good

114 men

18th Section of Riflemen.

Abraham Rinker, Capt.	Adam Hartzel	George Horlacher
Peter Knauss	Peter Steinberger	Lewis Kunkel
Peter Lehr	Conrad Kerschner	Jacob Beidelman
Jacob Marck	Charles Dull	Adam Hicker
John Strauss	Solomon Kleckner	Michael Lower
John Shiffert	John Whiteman	Henry Swander
George Nunnemaker	Michael Shoudt	Daniel Fetzer
Conrad Stahl	Henry Nunnemaker	George Schaffer
John Keck	David Keck	John Billig
Ferdinand Woodring	Michael Lehr	Daniel Eschenbach
Henry Bower	Adam Lehr	George Bortz
Daniel Siegfried	Adam Mensch	Frederick Newhard
Henry Hartzell	Andrew Hartzel	Jacob Steinberger
George Mayer	Jonathan Diefenderfer	Jonas Spangler
Adam Smith	Jacob Deily	Adam Sherer
Jacob Hartzell	Nathaniel Yost	Jacob Bachman
John Reinbold	Jacob Whiteman	John Rau
Solomon Lucas	George Moritz	Peter Klotz
George Strauss	Solomon Hartzell	John Ealer
Jacob Yohe	Jacob Gordon	Peter Mensch
Christian Deily	Adam Good	Henry Frantz
Peter Moll	Peter Cook	65 men

Light Horse Company. Only partial list is given as the muster roll has not been preserved.

Peter Ruch, Capt.	Peter Troxell	Michael Frack
William Boas, Lieut.	Solomon Steckel	John Swartz
Peter Good	John Deichman	Jacob Schreiber
James Seagus	Peter Burkhalter	Daniel Leisering

13 men

Peter Leisering

Captain Dornblaser's Co. Not all the members of the company were from Lehigh county, but from Northampton and Pike counties.

J. Dornblaser, Capt.	George Nolf	Jacob Place
John V. Bush, Lieut.	Jacob Bunstein	Frederick Horeman
John Winters	Adam Young	Sylvester Kincaid
David Smith	George Willower	Anthony Vanetter
John Hartzell	Joseph Winner	Robert Impson
Nicholas Teel	Leonard Kehler	Isaac Steel
Samuel Stocker	Daniel Kehler	John Beard
Isaac Saylor	John Staufer	John Lowman
John Dietz	Jacob Gangwere	John Stine
Peter Snyder	Lawrence Nye	Philip Keeter
John Ostertack	Joseph Steiner	Henry Miller

Joseph Shaffer	Peter Hahn	Cornelius Van Horn
Samuel Hoffert	George Myer	Joseph Cooper
Conrad Walter	Jacob Keyser	John Clark
David Stocker	Jacob Swartwood	Jacob Arndt
Abraham Miller	Philip Fisher	Conrad Ehrie
Freeman Price	John Crawford	Henry Myer
J. Hutmacher	David Shepherd	Dewald Fisher
Christian Wineland	David Evans	John Klinetrup
Jacob Stocker	John Barr	Thomas Pasty
Jeremiah R. Holman	Leonard Kester	John Schwenk
Andrew Nye	Obed Morris	Christopher Smith
Daniel Miller	Adam Barr	John Huston
George Hahn	William Bureau	Samuel Reese
Peter Schick	Samuel Smell	Peter Strunk
Frederick Greys	John Grover	Garret Coolbaugh
John Winner	George Serfass	Barnet Bunnell
Frederick Fenner	Jacob Christman	John Adams
John W. Morrison	John Mack	Samuel Vandenmark
Jacob Hartzell	George Miller	John Howe
Henry Barrett	James Brewer	William Vansickel
William Brady	Jacob Merwine	Levi Cortright
Jonas Hockman	George Rinker	George Watson
George Rape	Alexander McGammon	
John Ward	John Faulk	
John Young	Peter Jayne	

107 men

Number of men furnished during the war of 1812. 353.

During the Mexican War of 1845 and 1848 not many volunteers went forth from our county, because mostly of them came from the Southern States on account of their nearness to the seat of war. Among those that went from Lehigh county was Henry C. Longecker, who served as Lieutenant and Adjutant of his Regiment under General Winfield Scott in his campaign from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, taking part in all the battles leading to the capture of the city by General Scott, Lieutenant Longecker, afterwards served as Colonel of the 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861 and 1865 and acquitted himself with gallantry and honor.

The Civil War of 1861 to 1865.

Allen Guards. Three months service, mustered in April 18th, 1861.

Thomas Yeager, Capt.	Henry W. Derr	John F. Uhler
James Wilson, 1st Lieut.	William Early	Allen Wetherhold
Joseph Wilt, 2d Lieut.	Nathan R. Fuller	William Wagner
John E. Webster	Edwin Gross	Benneville Weyandt
Solomon Goble	George F. Henry	David Jacob
Daniel Kramer	Nathan Hillegass	George W. Keiper
Charles Dietrich	George Hoxworth	Franklin Leh
Milton Dunlap	Edwin M. Hittte	Henry McNulty
Gideon Frederick	William Kress	Jonathan W. Bieber
William G. Frame	Martin W. Leisenring	Ernest Rothman
James Geidner	Edwin H. Miller	John Romig
John Houck	Charles A. Peiffer	Henry Storch

Joseph Hettinger	William Ruhe	M. H. Sigman
J. F. Wilt	George W. Rhoads	Adolphus Scheidler
William Wolf	Samuel Schenck	Ernville Scheidler
Ignatz Cressor	Charles A. Schiffert	David Weiss
Norman Cole	Lewis G. Seip	Joseph Weiss

51 men

Company I, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Mustered in April 20th, 1861.

William Gougler, Capt.	William Gaumer	Willoughby Gaumer
E. P. Rhoads, 1st Lieut.	Jonas Heldt	Oliver Hiskey
Benjamin Roth, 2d Lieut.	Peter Huber	William P. Harris
Edwin G. Mensch	William Hilliard	Ellis Hammersley
Noah Trumbore	Charles Haines	Martin Hackman
Mahlon Frick	David Hardner	Charles Hackman
Charles Mertz	Thomas Keck	Henry Haldeman
Augustus Ebert	Solomon Kramer	Lewis Kohler
James Albright	William Kleckner	Franklin Keck
Wellington Blank	Henry Keiper	Melchior Konald
Anthony Behler	Thomas Lanbach	Alonzo Kuhns
Nelson Christ	Tilghman Miller	Benjamin Kleckner
Tilghman Dennis	Henry Mohr	Zomes Leiser
Perry Egge	William J. Moyer	Henry Miller
Abeile Heelman	John Nunnenmacher	Charles Miller
Henry Fried	Andrew Nagel	James McCrystal
Henry Trumbore	Peter Rummel	Daniel Nunnenmaker
Daniel C. Miller	Tilghman Ritz	Jesse Ochs
Julius Benkert	Edward Rummel	Edwin Rehr
Tilghman Albright	Richard Saeger	Lewis Rehr
Henry A. Blumer	Charles Schwenk	James Seip
Daniel Bechtel	James Stuber	Christian Stahley
David Bergenstock	Franklin Trexler	Joseph Steele
William Desh	Walter Van Dyke	Joseph Smith
John Eichel	Abraham Worman	Henry Trexler
William Ginginger	Franklin Wasser	George Wenner
Henry Guth	Henry Wagner	

81 men

Company D, 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Mustered in April 24th, 1861. H. C. Longecker, Colonel; Wm. H. H. Hangen, Lieutenant Colonel.

G. D. Hand, Capt.	Benedict Fondran	Cornelius McGee
C. A. G. Keck, 1st Lieut.	John Grate	Joshua McHose
Enoch Phillips, 2d Lieut.	John Hopkins	John Patrick
William Semmer	James Elliot	William Paul
Morgan Richards	Francis Henry	Wilson Rohn
Richard Wilson	Robert Hammersley	Joshua Schwab
Granville Hangams	Joseph Jones	James R. Snyder
William Miller	John Kane	William Schlosser
Samuel Barrows	Edwin Keiser	Stephen Smith
Hugh Clement	Tilghman Leister	David A. Tombler
Richard Crogan	Peter Leister	Charles Vonland
Henry Detweiler	William Meyers	Robert Williams
Daniel Daniels	Charles Michael	Abraham Wolf

John McCloskey	Henry Eckenberger	William Pauley
John McHecker	John Graham	David Ruse
Levi Stubler	William Hopkins	Augustus Ritter
Tilghman Miller	James Hughes	William T. Snyder
Charles Nolf, jr.	James Hetthenson	William Sattenfuse
William Williams	Jacob Hacker	Samuel Smith
Henry Stresser	Edward Kramsic	Henry Steinberger
Samuel Arthur	Lorentz Kick	James Vansyschell
William Baumeister	William Keiser	Frank Wilson
Levi Craft	Samuel Lockwood	William Werley
Michael Cooney	Thomas Llewellyn	Francis Xander
Isaac Davis	John Morrison	James Young
Evan Edwards	Lewis Mauley	89 men

Company G., 46th, Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Mustered in Aug. 17th, 1861

Lewis Arnold, Capt.	John Patrick	Solomon J. Rowe
W. R. Thomas, Lieut.	John Davis	William McGonegle
Joseph Matchette	John H. Price	John Brown
Robert Wilson	Daniel Desmond	William Pritchard
Daniel Davis	John McQuillen	*David McCandless
Morgan Edwards	Daniel Dyer	*John A. Richards
John Moore	*John Cannon	*Frank Ward
Robert Williams	Philip Hill	John Blair
Hugh Lyons	John Kilpatrick	Thomas Mooney
Wallace Price	James McLaughlin	James McCracken
John Leo	Patrick Reily	John Reed
*David Bachman	W. S. Thompson	Samuel Zellner
Alexander Donegle	Patrick Sullivan	John McFadden
*Andrew Sinly	Philip Gallagher	Benjamin Beidelman
*George Hasson	James Adams	Thomas McMurtrie
James McQuillen	Condy Patrick	Elias Beidelman
Isaac Davis	Edward Mullen	James McClellan
Edward Cramsic	H. W. Ehret	John McMurtrie
William McMonagle	Jeremiah Keef	Edward Rogers

57 men

47th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Three years service. Mustered in from August 17th to September 20th, 1861. Colonel, T. H. Good, Lieutenant Colonels, J. P. S. Gobin and G. W. Alexander, C. W. Abott, Majors, Wm. Causler, Levi Stuber, J. W. Fuller, W. H. H. Hangen, James Van Dyke, Francis Z. Heebner, W. H. Ginkinger.

Company B.

E. P. Rhoads, Capt.	Ambrose Detrick	Daniel E. Hettle
H. A. Halteman, Lieut.	John Flemming	John Horn
Allen Balliett, 2, "	John Fries	*Joseph Repsher
William Kleckner	*Edwin Fink	Joseph Housman
Thomas F. Sourwine	William Geist	Alvin J. Hartzell
T. Bergenstock	William Gangwere	Peter H. Halteman
Charles E. Miller	W. H. Ginkinger	Peter Halteman
*Edwin G. Minnick	Allen L. Kramer	*William Hilliard
R. A. Hillard	Levi Knerr	James A. Jackson

- *Allen Gaumer
 John Houck
 Franklin Fatzinger
 Oliver Hiskey
 Matthew R. Tuller
 John Eisenhard
 Charles H. Knauss
 T. Reinsmith
 Harrison Geiger
 Allen J. Reinhard
 Francis H. Strachley
 John A. Darrohn
 Thomas Miller
 *Francis Xander
 Henry Strominger
 *Alfred Eisenbrown
 G. Assenheimer
 *John Apple
 William Bieber
 Jacob Bast
 Frederick Bohlen
 *Henry Beltz
 H. Bergenstock
 G. Chamberlain
 Ephraim Clader
 John Dinger
 *Solomon Diehl
 Perry Eggve
 Peter Ferber
 George Funk
 Evan Geidner
 John Graver
 Charles Bachman
 Henry Kramer
 Daniel Gehrhard
 Valentine Fisher
 George J. Weiss
 Henry Storch
 Henry A. Schwartz
 Lewis Seip
 *Aaron Fink
 Jesse Remmel
 James Hamilton
 Adam Garrett
 John D. Albright
 Cornelius Acker
 *Jacob Apple
 H. Bergenstock
 Alexander Blumer
 Lewis Brong
 *Josiah Braden
- Howard King
 *William Kern
 Leander Labar
 Josiah R. Lentz
 John D. Lansteren
 Samuel Lutz
 George Mennig
 Dennis Miller
 Henry Miller
 Luther Mennig
 Philip Metzgar
 *Conrad Meirknecht
 George Nunnenmacher
 Andrew Osman
 Henry Pauley
 *Edwin Pammer
 George Reichard
 Christian Reinhard
 Allen P. Rhoads
 Ernest Ruttman
 *Nathan George
 Franklin Hiskey
 Thad. Heckworth
 William Hillard
 Francis Z. Hubner
 Levenas Hedrick
 George Jacob
 *John Johnson
 John King
 Henry Knauss
 Henry Kramer
 Phaon Kein
 Alonzo Labar
 Martin Leisenring
 James F. Liegen
 James Lutz
 Charles Labold
 Albert Miller
 Barnett Morgan
 Levi Martin
 Joseph Mentz
 Charles A. Martin
 John T. Nixon
 Allen Newhard
 Charles Pfeiffer
 Obediah Pfeiffer
 Tilghman Ritz
 Peter Remmel
 Edwin Remmel
 George Rich
 Samuel S. Rogers
- John E. Shaffer
 Thomas James
 Isaac N. Smith
 Benjamin Smith
 William Smiley
 Casper Schreiner
 Aaron Serfass
 Charles Siegfried
 William Stuber
 *August C. Scherer
 Charles Swenk
 Joseph Smith
 Charles Savitz
 Allen Trexler
 *James Tice
 Oliver Van Billiard
 Charles Wagner
 William J. Weiss
 John Wieand
 Abraham Wolf
 Dallas Xander
 Joseph Young
 Henry Reinhard
 Joseph Repshar
 Haldeman Reymond
 John Seislove
 W. H. Smith
 Barclay Smith
 Franklin Smith
 Charles Studley
 Hiram Schaffer
 Franklin Sieger
 James Springer
 Francis Stuber
 *John Schimpf
 George Smith
 *Thomas Steffen
 David Steffen
 Charles Trexler
 Christian Ungerer
 Martin Van Billard
 Nelson Wilhelm
 Harrison Wieand
 William Wieand
 Benjamin Wieand
 Franklin Young
 Daniel Young
 *Franklin Rhoads
 George Shaneberger
 George Deal
 Joseph Danohn

James Barry
Thomas Cope

J. D. Rabenold
Edwin Reichard

190 men

Company F, 47th Regiment. From Catasauqua.

Henry Hart, Capt.	*David A. Frey	Thomas A. Smith
Ed. Gilbert, "	John Gnith	Gottlieb Schrum
G. Fuller, 1st Lieut.	Thomas B. Glick	Llewellyn Sleppy
Henry Bush, 2, "	*Addison R. Geho	John G. Snyder
T. F. Lambert, 2 "	*Joseph Gross	Jefferson Kepner
Richard Schwab	William Hollenbach	John Laub
John L. Jones	Joseph Hossler	J. Laudenschlager
Albert McHoe	Joseph Heckman	Alfred Lynn
James Fuller, 1, Lieut.	Henry Hummel	Tilghman Lehr
Benjamin Bush	Joseph Hunsicker	Lawrence McBride
F. Longenhagen	L. Hultheiser	Joseph Mersch
Spencer Tettermier	Edwin Haldeman	George Moll
Martin O'Brien	James Johnson	Uriah Moyer
Walter Moyer	Abraham Jassum	Philip McCue
James E. Patterson	Isaac C. Jacoby	John Merkoffer
Joseph Schwab	Philip King	Peter Moser
Franklin Arnold	George Kline	Albert Newhard
David Tomblor	William Kuntz	Michael O'Brien
Peter Andreas	Owen Kern	Thomas B. Rhoads
David A. Akroth	John C. Collins	Griff Reinhard
Henry Buss	John Crotto	Aaron Roeder
Philip Bohner	Michael Deibert	Matthew Snyder
Stephen Beers	William Ebert	David Schaffer
Godfrey Betz	Joseph Ebertz	Samuel Snyder
Alfred Biege	William Eisenhard	Francis Schaffer
P. Bartholomew	Martin C. Frey	Lucin Schroeder
Charles Buss	Frederick Fisher	John G. Seider
W. Bartholomew, Lieut	William Fried	John Schreck
Augustus Eagle, 2 "	Amandas Fritz	Robert M. Sheetz
James Tait	Joseph Geiger	Michael Smith
Joseph Lilly	Preston Gettys	Peter Shireman
John W. Heberling	*Rainy Grader	Franklin Siegfried
William Glace	Isaac Jacoby	James Troxell
William Pink	William Jordan	*Jacob Scholl
Preston M. Rohn	Edwin Jassum	James A. Trexler
Joseph Walk	*William Jackson	George Youss
Geo. Longenhagen	George Kerchner	Gilbert Whiteman
Robert Cunningham	Reuben Klein	John P. Weaver
James M. Bush	Nicholas Kuhns	James M. White
Augustus F. Eberhard	George King	*John Weiss
W. Van Dyke	Charles King	Ambrose Wesner
James Ritter	J. K. Longenhagen	Hiram Werkheiser
Simon P. Kiefer	Peter S. Levan	Conrad Warneck
David Andrews	John Lucky	Franklin Wilson
George Armsberg	Emery Lindster	Adam Wuchter
Hiram Beidleman	James Lilly	John Whorley
William Barnhart	Franklin Laubach	Levi Werner

Abraham Bauder	Franklin Mensch	William Moll
Faustin Boyer	Sydney Miller	W. H. Moyer
E. Bartholomew	V. Minsengerger	William Offhouse
Ernest Bender	Peter Moser	Henry Soltzman
William Clader	Joel Michael	Harrison Lilly
John Curran	Daniel Newhard	*Charles Michael
William Christ	*John O'Brien	William Reiser
Frederick Coulter	Edward Rensheimer	Levi Getter
Samuel Dankel	Francis Roth	William Heberling
Frederick Engel	Charles Rohrbacher	George Hatter
Augustus Engel	Edward Remaly	John F. Haldeman
Henry Falk	Matthew Smith	Osborne Hauser
George W. Frame	Joseph Savitz	William Herman
Orlando Fuller	Reuben Siegfried	William A. Hauser
Samuel Smith		184 men

Company G. 47th Regiment.

C. Mickley, Capt.	Levinus Hillegass	Daniel T. Reiser
*John Goebel, "	Henry Hornbeck	Allen P. Kemmerer
T. B. Leisenring, Capt.	*Philip Hower	James Knerr
W. Steckle, 1st Lieut.	Jacob Rollinger	William Kramer
C. A. Hackman, "	George Butz	Benjamin S. Koons
H. T. Dennis, 2d "	Hiram Brobst	Jacob Knappenberger
Jacob Worman	David Buskirk	Isaac Haas
Daniel Mertz	Jacob Beidleman	Emanuel Loeffler
Martin Hackman	Alfred Boynton	Benjamin G. Lucas
*James Crader	Edwin Crader	George Lehr
Benjamin F. Schwartz	Charles Carter	John Lynn
Frederick Wilt	Jacob Diehl	Nathan Miller
Constant Losch	Lewis Dennis	Hiram Mertz
William Hausler	Alpheus Keck	William Mertz
Solomon Becker	Henry Daisor	John Meissenheimer
Solomon Wieder	William L. Eschbach	Edmund Miller
William N. Smith	Milton A. Engelman	Franklin Moyer
Richard Arnbrun	Francis Everett	Gideon Moyer
William Buskirk	Peter G. Fegely	William Mercer
Benjamin Bortz	William Frick	Benjamin F. Neur
G. Huntzberger, 1 Lieut	Ferdinand Fisher	Franklin Oland
Charles Henry, 2d "	Henry Gelter	Aaron Peter
James Crader	Franklin T. Good	Francis Pfeiffer
D. K. Diefenderfer	William Gupitill	Jonathan Reber
John Pratt	William Geissinger	Isaël Reinhard
John G. Helfried	William Hertz	Jonas Scherer
John Click	Ed. Hunsberger	Francis Stuber
Harrison Guth	*Jonathan Heller	Reuben L. Selp
George Helper	Cornelius Heist	Daniel Schetz
John Kneller	Solomon Hillegass	John Schimpf
Nelson Coffin	Franklin Hoffert	Francis Schmetzer
R. M. Fornwald	John Heil	Erwin Stahler
Allen Wolf	*Jacob Hay	Walter C. Smith
James Guidner	John E. Helfrich	Edmund G. Scholl

Daniel Anspach	Charles Kauffman	*Henry Smith
Peter Bernd	William Keck	Carl Shorp
Jacob Blank	Lewis Keiper	W. H. Trumbower
Jeremiah Bernhard	George Knauss	Luther M. Tooney
John Brensinger	John Kremmill	John A. Ulig
William L. Borger	*William Kennedy	Fred. Vaughn
John Barton	*John Kuntz	Frederick Walter
Joseph Barber	D. Leibensperger	Edward Wieand
Jacob Bowman	William Leiby	George Wooten
*John Becker	George W. Lightfoot	*Reuben Wetzell
Adam Bachman	*Julius Lasker	Peter Weller
Thomas K. Crader	Charles Moyer	George Xander
John Curran	Wellington Martin	*William Young
Timothy Deterline	Franklin C. Mertz	Jacob Stangala
Timothy Donahue	William Martin	William Sieger
*Benjamin Diehl	Henry Meyer	*Irwin Scheirer
Henry Doll	Orlando Miller	*Christian Schlay
Charles Eckert	Barney Montague	*Jeremiah Strahley
*William Eberhard	John R. Moody	Florence Sly
Mantes Eisenhart	Daniel Mead	Lewis Teichman
Malari Faust	James Noddins	Nathan Troxell
Joseph Fisher	Condy O'Donnell	Augustus Upman
William C. Frame	Moses Peter	*J. Vartin
James Gaumer	Henry Rice	Simon D. Wolf
Preston B. Good	George Reber	Frederick Weisbach
John Great	William C. Reinsmith	*John E. Webster
Henry C. Gracely	J. W. H. Stronninger	Jeremiah Westcott
John Harte	Ambrose L. Schultz	David Wieder
Max Hallmeyer	Christian Smith	Joseph Young
George T. Henry	Charles Stem	Engelbert Zanger
Henry Henn	Frederick L. Jacoby	*Henry Zeppenfelt

195 men

Company I. 47th Regiment.

A. Coleman, Capt.	Charles Kaucher	William Bayne
Levi Stuber, "	Solomon Krecho	Theodore Baker
Theo. Mink, "	*Elvin Knauss	J. Bondenchlager
James Stuber, 2d Lieut	Samuel Lutz	*John Bartholomew
William H. Moyer	Peter Lynd	James B. Cole
Edwin Camp	*David Lost	John Clemmens
Owen Kuder	William Mensch	Edwin Dreisbach
Thomas Kerr	Charles Matskowsky	John Dias
Isreal F. Hartzell	Oscar Miller	Samuel Dillingham
Charles Dankel	Sylvester McCabe	Conrad Eckhart
Alvin Hartzell	Leander Morrell	Joseph Freeman
D. Nunnenmacher	*Jeremiah Metz	William Fenstermacher
Allen Lawall, 1st Lieut	William McLaughlin	Israel Foy
W. Halteman, 2d, "	Jacob Newhard	Charles Gross
Edwin Keiser	Jacob Feter	Alexander Great
Thomas Burke	Cornelius Rowan	George T. Gross
*Charles Nolf	Joseph Rockell	Allen P. Gilbert

Stephen Hettinger	Solomon Gross	James Robertson
Joseph Hettinger	Charles Henry	Marcus Roth
Jefferson Kunkel	Joseph Hawk	Milton Stephens
Henry Miller	*William Ellis	Levi Stein
T. W. Fritzinger	*David C. Hawk	Jacob Seber
John W. Diehl	George Hartzell	Henry D. Spinner
Joseph Kramer	Uriah Henry	Frederick Scarbecker
*William Frack	Levi Kraft	Gottlieb Schweitzer
Tilghman Desh	Xavier Kraff	Samuel Smith
John Benkhart	David F. Knerr	Charles Smith
Frank Allenspach	Charles Klotz	Francis Stick
Theodore Anderson	Ogden Lewis	Jonas Snyder
John Bush	John Lawall	*Joseph Stevens
John Bullard	Franklin Lefler	Isaiah Schlocter
William Baker	James Lutz	Clinton Sage
William Baumeister	Harrison Miller	Edwin F. Trickler
John Burns	William Martin	John Transue
Augustus Colvine	Aaron McHose	Israel Troxell
William Dreisbach	Jesse Moyer	Daniel Vansyckle
T. T. Drawback	Philip Miller	William Walter
Frederick Drester	John McIntire	Henry Weil
*L. Druckenmiller	Nicholas McKeever	Henry Weiser
Peter Dopstadt	Samuel Moss	Samuel Wirebach
Walter P. Fetzer	Alfred C. Pretz	Lewis Warner
Francis Farrall	George Rhoads	Nathan Xander
*Owen Fetzer	William Reed	Peter Yeager
John Gross	*William Radeline	Henry Schlagir
Henry Guthart	S. M. Rauvenbush	Frederick Stephens
A. Genstenleiter	William Schwartz	Peter Stockschlager
Samuel Guth	Reuben Snyder	Levi Schoitt
*Francis Gildner	David Shaffer	Henry Trask
Eli K. Hunsberger	Henry C. Snavelly	John Troxell
Granville D. Hangen	Charles G. Sassaman	James Van Syckel
Francis Daufer	William Smith	Eli Wieder
Allen Knauss	Stephen Schechterly	Harrison Weil
Michael Fitzgibbons	Frank Siegfried	Gideon Weiser
Benjamin Huntzberger	Albert Hiller	William Whipky
Whippelt Benkhart	William F. Henry	Daniel Wannemaker
George Acher	Daniel Kramer	Francis Xander
William Burger	Edwin Keiper	Joseph Yonkert
Thomas Ziegler	Frederick Ziegler	

172 men

Company K. 47th Regiment.

*George Junkert, Capt.	Edwin Moyer	*George Leonard
Charles Abbott, "	C. Weiderbach	*Abraham Landis
Matthew Miller, "	William Hinkel	Harrison Metzger
Fred. Beisel, 1st Lieut.	Nathan Handwerk	Lewis Miller
Elias Benner, 2d "	David H. Fetterolf	John Moser
John Bischoff	*A. Schmoyer, 2d Lieut.	Lewis Metzger
Samuel Reinert	George J. Scherer	Paul Strauss
Peter Reinsmith	Samuel Kumer	Daniel Strauss

Phaon Guth	Joseph Bachman	William Sterner
William Landis	William Barber	F. Sackenhimer
Conrad Volkanand	Tilghman Breisch	John Scholl
W. H. Berger	*Lewis Berliner	Alfred Smith
Manoah Carl	William Carl	Henry Savitz
Edwin Person	Francis Dankel	Franklin Smith
John Saylor	John Dottery	Charles Stout
Amos Slutter	Alfred Diehl	*Lewis Schneck
George Kruck	*Lewis Dipple	*Augustus Scheirer
Martin Guth	William Eastman	Henry O'Toole
William Guth	William Frey	David Moësner
Daniel Fritz	John Fersch	*John McConnell
Benjamin Amy	Joseph Freas	*Patrick McFarland
William Barr	Harrison Fegely	*Conrad Nagle
Francis Boger	*Gottlieb Fiessle	Charles Preston
Henry A. Breinig	Benedict Glichler	Martin Reifinger
M. Bornscheier	Lewis Warner	*Charles Resch
Tilghman Boger	Nathan Xander	William Schrank
William Brecht	Peter Yeager	Benjamin Shoemaker
*William H. Berger	Henry J. Schagle	*Nicholas Hagelgans
John Bower	Lewis G. Seip	Jacob Hull
Peter Cope	John G. Snyder	Abraham Keiter
John Delp	Levi Stahley	Edward Keller
E. Druckemiller	James Strauss	James E. Knerr
Daniel D. Dackratt	Evan Strauss	John Koffler
Philip W. Datzius	Andrew Snyder	John Holdhoff
Werner Erbe	John Schimf	John Keiser
Charles Fisher	William D. Schick	*Moses F. Klotz
Paul Ferg	*Matthias Gerrett	Hiram Kolb
Rudolph Fisher	Charles Grim	Julius Landrock
*Edward Frederick	Charles Heiney	W. A. Liepensberger
John Gulty	Harrison Handwerk	Lewis Long
Jesse Geesey	Henry Hantz	*Amandas Long
*Edwin Gross	William A. Heckman	*Joseph Louis
Jacob F. Hertzog	Josiah Siegler	*Solomon Long
William P. Heller	Christopher Ulrich	Jonas Metzger
Edward Houser	John C. Siegel	Peter Miller
John Hinderer	*John Schuchard	Samuel Madden
Lewis Benner	James Sieger	Alfred Muthard
Joseph Frack	James D. Weil	*Martin Mnensch
William Schubard	Samuel Woodring	*Jacob Madden
Valentine Amend	*Samuel Wolf	William Noll
Charles Acker	Benjamin Zellner	Frederick Nessler
Peter Berkemeyer	Tilghman Sourwine	Elias Ready
Charles Bower	William Snyder	Henry S. Romig
*Paul Houser	Anthony Krause	*Charles Richter
*George Hoffman	*George Kilmore	David Semmel
George Kase	*John Kolb	William Shoemaker
William Keiter	David Klotz	Lewis Wasser
John Knerr	William Leonhard	Lovi Wagner
Frederick Knell	Daniel Long	Christian F. Wieland
Jacob Kentzler	Elias Leh	*William Walbert
William Scherer		182 men

92d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Ninth Cavalry. Three years' service.
Mustered in the 29th of August, 1861.

Company A.

Samuel Schneek	John Masenheimer	August Ebert
Til. Miller, 2 Lieut.	Edward G. Yeager	Oscar T. Hoffman
Daniel Becktell	James R. Hammersley	Victor Mataner
Ellis T. Hammersley	Charles Dickson	Richard Saeger
Henry Mertz		13 men

128th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, 9 mos. service. Mustered in the 15th of August, 1861. W. W. Hammersley, Lieut. Colonel.

Company D.

John Dillinger, Capt.	Benjamin C. Roth	James Lutz
Walter Seip, 1st Lieut.	*George Diefenderfer	*David Maddren
Wm. Miller, 2d Lieut.	*Frederick A. Ruhl	Henry Nagle
Franklin C. Wasser	Ignatz Gresser	Theodore Siegfried
Stephen Schwartz	George Hoxworth	William Weaver
William G. Moyer	William Sowden	James Wetzel
George F. Hawk	*Alonzo Kuntz	John George
Tilghman F. Horn	William Graver	Andrew Gangwere
*Abraham Worman	Stephen Henry	Jacob Sutton
James Albright	James S. Hoffert	Frederick Weaver
Frederick A. Boas	Philip Helweid	*Tilghman Peter
Henry A. Berger	Solomon S. Frederick	Jacob Richard
Henry Burger	Victor Fahringer	John E. Schaffer
Allen Blank	Edward Bloss	Charles Nagel
*Sylvester Burgen	*Franklin Bloss	Peter Romig
Dallas Dillinger	Aaron Frederick	Charles Snyder
Edwin W. Fried	James A. Jackson	Jeremiah Siefried
Daniel Fried	Harrison Knauss	Jeremiah Transue
William Glee	William Kern	Harry Wieand
*Henry Good	H. Nunnenmaker	William Wagner
Peter Hillegass	Henry K. Reiss	Richard Grauff
Phaon Hartman	Daniel Schlegler	Moses L. Klotz
J. H. B. Jarrett	Henry G. Wagner	Nathan Keifer
*George Keck	Joseph Yingling	Emanuel Knauss
William D. Miller	Henry Peiffer	J. B. Lichtenwalner
John Nagle	Rinehart Keiffer	Mahlon H. Beary
Henry A. Breinig	James A. Bieber	Franklin Bower

Company G, 128th Regiment.

Peter Huber, Capt.	William A. Goranflo	*William Smith
Dan'l Miller, 1st Lieut.	William Haas	Henry Snyder
*James Lucas	Henry Huber	Reuben Sorben
Benjamin F. Leech	William Kenner	John Watt
Preston Brock	Gabriel Kern	*Hiram Wilt
Charles A. Pfeiffer	*James Krum	Thomas Zellner
Reuben D. George	Theodore Knauss	Milton Beaver
*John Stull	*John Lentz	Joseph Barriss
James R. Roney	*Henry Lucienbill	*Lewis Daubert

Milton H. Dunlap	*Daniel Moyer	Charles Diefenderfer
Wellington Martin	David Miller	Hugh O. Davis
G. Hamilton, 2d Lieut.	William J. Miller	*James Eli
William Schlosser	*Samuel B. Parker	*Edwin Fretzinger
Solomon Kramer	*David O. Pritchard	David Gackenbach
*Henry Weiler	*William H. Reitz	*Aaron Krum
*David Hollenbach	Abraham Bechtel	*L. W. O. Goranflo
Lewis Fink	*Reuben Bittner	*Mandes Henry
Samuel Smith	Henry W. Butz	*Tilghman Jacoby
Tilghman Keck	Levi Reidy	Jeremiah Kern
*Willoughby Knauss	Thomas J. Raynes	*Alfred Klotz
*Elias Andraas	*Franklin S. Ritter	*James Kunkle
Robert Attreed	Henry Shenton	*Henry Wint
*George Berger	Benjamin F. Smith	Franklin J. Keck
Tilghman Bloss	*Henry Stout	*Jacob Long
Thomas J. Brader	Jeremiah Sourwine	Daniel F. Mertz
J. Berkemeyer	Daniel Strauss	Howard C. Manvill
*Ira Coffin	John P. Weaver	Henry Merkel
*Albert Dorward	*Daniel Weiss	Franklin Moyer
Daniel J. Dillinger	Henry Richard	*William Mertz
C. Fenstermacher	William Richard	Emanuel Paules
*William Fry	Griffith Schindler	*Paul Rehrig
*Andrew Flatta	William Schnerr	Jonathan Reber
*Thomas F. Good		99 men

176th Regiment, drafted Militia. Nine month service. Mustered in November 7th 1862.

Company A.

Levi Schmoyer, Capt.	*Augustus Fegley	John Haines
Monroe Miller, 1 Lieut	Stephen Fegely	Carolus Hass
A. Singmaster, 2d "	William Gorr	John Keck
J. Franklin Mertz	Edward Harlacher	Amandes Kemmerer
Jacob Geary	*William Hiskey	John Bernhard
Amatias W. Jacoby	James Haines	Sylvester Engleman
James G. Gorr	John Hoffner	Joshua Fritz
Edward Doll	Alfred Haaz	C. W. Fenstermacher
Jacob Hinkel	William Kehm	William Guth
Simon S. Miller	William Albitz	Michael Kuder
Henry Schmoyer	Nathan Bortz	Milton Laudenschlager
John Bleiler	John Fritz	John Mayberry
Jacob Acker	David Frederick	John Mongold
David Bexter	Daniel Faust	Charles Nuso
Henry Bleiler	Linneus Gripply	Moses Nelford
David Derr	Amandes Knerr	Jacob Ritter
*William M. Flexer	L. F. Laudenschlager	William Rano
Lewis Eisenhard	John Mest	Amandas Stephens
Levi Giering	William Miller	*Tilghman Schwartz
William F. Seip	Jacob Miller	David Stewart
Lewis Reinhard	James Neumoyer	William Wieder
Jonas F. Gorr	Benneville Oswald	Josiah Rochel
Charles Hiskey	James F. Romig	Nathan Rickert

Franklin Schmoyer	Alfred Sturk	Charles Remsen
Edwin Lorish	Henry Schaffer	Peter Schiffert
William Jarrett	Stephen Wieder	Charles Smelsley
John Fries	James Weil	Henry Smith
John Seislove	John Ruhf	Peter Shell
Reuben Ahner	Augustus Frederick	Jacob Sorber
Benjamin Boyer	William Gorman	Tilghman Wetzell
Frank Christian	Jacob Horace	John Eisenhard
William David	John P. Haas	97 men

Company B. 176 Regiment.

Samuel Lehr, Capt.	Esekias Wisser	Allen Troxell
Daniel Knauss, 1 Lieut.	Henry Schuler	Uriah Sanders
John Culberston 2nd "	Henry Smith	Edward Steyer
Franklin C. Balliett	Peter Weaver	Alfred T. Bernhard
B. Frank Abbott	Henry Lehr	William Schaffer
Aquilla Knauss	Solomon Miller	Edward Bauer
John A. Long	William J. Minnich	Ferdinand Buchman
John Lehman	Frederick Oswald	Benneville Bart
John Bahringer	John David	John Deily
Milton Guth	Alvin Fink	Edward Y. Engleman
Samuel Roth	Daniel Fink	Charles Frick
Moses Schaadt	William Fry	Abraham Miller
William Acker	David D. Gilbert	John Moyer
John Beidler	Charles Hensinger	A. Nunnenmaker
*Solomon Blank	Thomas Hoffman	Edwin J. Sell
William Cope	Samuel J. Kramer	Lewis Sell
Alexander Kepple	Tilghman Keinert	Jeremiah Speigle
James Kline	William Kerr	Charles Smith
Nathan Adam	Solomon Ritter	Madison Strauss
Jacob Bast	*Aaron Beisel	Daniel Taylor
Charles Frantz	Joseph N. Ruch	James A. Yeager
Alfred Guth	James Kuder	Elias Laser
William Herman	James Knauss	Nathan Muthard
William Kratzer	Charles Beltz	Franklin Miller
Andrew Keck	Aaron Fahringer	*Daniel Ferver
James Kichline	Lewis Gaumer	Phaon Guth
Solomon Long	Daniel George	Joseph Gackenbach
Andrew Loughridge	Henry W. Jarrett	Michael Hauser
Adam Miller	Daniel Kerschner	Josiah Kuerr
*Joseph Moyer	*Edwin Koch	Franklin Kline
Milton Nunnenmaker	Charles Kichline	John Kuhns
Daniel Roth	Levi Levan	Daniel Pattison
Evan Strauss	Alfred Moyer	Joel Steines
Lewis Schaller	Tilghman Beisel	102 men

Company D. 176th Regiment.

David Schaadt, Capt.	Isaac Moyer	William Harmony
Charles L. Koch, "	Adam Miller	William Hunt
S. A. Brown, 1st Lieut	Samuel Oldt	John Kiffle
John Morgan	Willoughby Peter	Isaac Laub
Silas T. Biery	Amandes Reinert	George Loeb

Joseph Koch	Lewis Scheirer	William Merkley
Jacob Herling	Edwin Biehl	Josiah Kern
John Lindenmuth	Andrew Buder	Jesse Wambold
William J. Frantz	Edwin Diehl	Reuben Helfrich
Henry Lorish	Christian Flarkle	Josiah Saeger
Isaac George	Charles Gross	Lewis Miller
Gideon Moyer	Moses Hauser	Joseph Miller
Charles Menuingle	John Herman	Frank Gorden
Robert Newhard	Evan Holben	*Alexander Brown
Herman Peter	Nathan Hauser	James Bates
Joseph Protzellen	Renades Kleckner	Peter Bowman
Henry Schaffer	Lewis R. Brown	M. Druckenmiller
Thomas Scheirer	Francis Carter	George Eisenhard
Philip Siegle	Franklin Snyder	Anthony Fogel
Reuben Snyder	William Smith	William Hauser
Frederick Scherer	*Milton Snyder	Henry Hausman
Aaron Wenner	Adam Tuckert	Charles Holy
Henry Lauer	William Wright	William Wilson
Charles Miller	John Link	Alfred Miller
Peter Miller	Abraham Miller	John Martin
Patrick Nugent	Nathaniel Moll	David Lanchner
Henry Olsander	Edmund Newhard	Jacob Kepple
Jacob Roth	Solomon Rawe	Jacob Kromer
Frederick Schermer	Allen Roth	Philip Horn
Israel Schmoyer	Matthew Schwerer	James Fucherty
Tilghman Smith	Moses Semmel	Phaon Diehl
Edwin Trively	Philip Storm	Samuel Clader
Joseph Younkert	James Friez	Louis Kratzer
Stephen Kechline	Lewis Hopper	

101 men.

Company E. 176th Regiment.

T. Sleiker, Capt.	Edward Garlich	John McFarland
P. Graybill, 1st Lieut	Adam Klauss	John C. Newcomer
H. Wierbach, 2nd "	George D. King	Edward Reichard
*John Hohe	Frederick Martin	Martin Seibert
John Albright	Samuel Mack	Joseph Somereither
Charles Rockel	Charles Ziegenfuss	Jesse Shoemaker
Joel Roth	Henry Billard	Tilghman Scholl
Larus Koch	John Albright	John Schleifer
Charles Hohe	Alfred Butz	Gideon Schnable
Henry Sleiker	Hirman Burger	Henry Sell
Samuel Furry	Henry Chron	Reuben Sell
Lucas Baumer	Edward Dallas	Jonas Schaffer
William Ziegler	*Willoughby Egner	Samuel Smith
William Hohe	Franklin Fritzinger	Henry Weichter
Christian Neuchler	Charles Ferguson	Benjamin Wagner
Frederick Binder	John Hower	William D. Weaver
Charles Breisher	John Hartman	Henry Young
James Carroll	John Johnson	Tilghman Young
John Derr	Isaac Kloughertz	Charles Weiss
Francis Dimmel	Reuben D. Long	Absalom Weierbach

J. Fenstermacher	Joseph Moory	Thomas Widrig
Samuel Faust	John Boyd	William R. Wimmer
*William Hartman	James Crader	Tilghman Weil
George M. Hoffman	Henry Ehe	Joseph Unkel
Jacob Hopper	William Ebertz	Michael Stoneback
Levi Knerr	Edwin Gernet	Daniel Shoemaker
Samuel Kern	Alfred George	John Stilb
Paul Michael	John A. Knerr	William Shields
John Bergland	Edward Klauss	Willoughby Rickert
William Brown	David Mack	Israel Rumfeldt
David Ehrig	Ephraim Moyer	Moses Rau
Nathan Ebert	Frederick Miller	George M. Pilgard
Franklin Finney	Washington Miller	98 men.

Company G. 176th Regiment.

L. Hecker, Capt.	Jeremiah Kerschner	Joseph Rickert
J. Cornett, 1st Lieut.	Levi E. Kistler	Edwin Rex
W. Hecker, 2d "	Charles Kunsman	*Reuben Roth
William G. Freyman	Peter Kuntz	Henry Rex
Levi Oberholtzer	Owen Kern	Willoughby Shaffer
William Kurtz	Nathan Kennel	Elias Schneck
Edwin Osenbach	*Andrew Kratzer	Hilary Schneck
Gideon Lentz	William Krauss	Jeremiah Schneck
J. R. Reichard	Joseph T. Leibenguth	Lewis Schneck
Benneville Roth	Henry Miller	Charles Schneider
Lewis D. Steckel	Reuben Miller	Henry Steibling
W. Newhard	Adam Minnich	John Samuel
Benneville Stehley	Reuben Mertz	Henry Smith
Michael Klein	William Morgan	John Witmer
Jeremiah Oswald	Stephen Newhard	*Conrad C. Wolf
William Fisher	William Newhard	Jonas Wright
Jeremiah Deibert	Jonathan Paul	Valentine Wright
John George	Joseph Bersheig	William Wright
Adam Everett	Lewis Deibert	Alfred Yehl
John Handwerk	John Fisher	Charles Yehl
Benjamin Rockel	Frederick Frahlie	Samuel Yehl
David Buchman	Daniel Keiser	Joseph Yehl
Peter Baer	Henry Kern	Levi Zerfoss
Peter Benner	James Krause	Mana A. Rockel
William Best	Lewis Leh	Elias Roth
Charles E. Clader	William Measimer	Oliver Roth
John Deibert	Jeremiah Miller	Ephraim Schreiber
Solomon Deibert	William Montz	Moses Sensenger
Henry Donvart	Richmond Newhard	Harrison Simons
Benneville Eisenhart	Moses Peter	Samuel Smith
Charles Frantz	Levi Peter	Peter Snyder
John Gensenleiter	Tilghman Rebert	Josiah Steckel
Carl Holier	Cyrus Reichelderfer	Tilghman Stehley
Nicholas Helms	Matthias Winsch	102 men.

Company I. 176th Regiment.

Alfred Creitz, Capt.	Willoughby Camp	Benjamin Kunkel
L. Harmony, "	William Freed	Stephen Leh
W. Grosscup, 1st Lieut	Edwin Harmony	*Samuel Loch
Wm. Cassler	Owen Krauss	John Miller
Stephen Stiegerwalt	David Kistler	Lewis Miller
Levi Stiegerwalt	Edwin Konig	Daniel Olenwine
Manassah Behler	Jacob Moser	Isaac Oswalt
Allen Xander, 2d Lieut	John Miller	Jonas Philips
Amandas Harmony	Robert McDaniels	Solomon Riegel
Henry B. Crietz	Samuel Sechler	*Reuben Phillips
Daniel Moose	Samuel Arnold	Solomon Riegel
David Horn	Lewis Schultz	*Reuben Phillips
David Wartman	Dennis Northstein	*Charles F. Reed
Michael Bachert	Levi S. Follweiler	Harry Snyder
Owen Grosscup	Reuben Hunsicker	Daniel Smith
Reuben Daubert	John Shappel	*John F. Snyder
Levinus Smith	Jacob Hartman	Benjamin Weida
Thomas Everett	Samuel Follweiler	Elias Zellner
*Daniel Bachman	Daniel Billig	Solomon Zettlemoyer
Charles Smith	Jacob Brobst	Jacob Oswalt
Elias Herber	Charles Deppe	Benjamin Rauch
Thomas Brauscher	Edward Everett	Thomas Ruch
Henry Billig	Joseph Hausman	Adam Ruppel
C. Druckenmiller	William Eckroth	Jacob Schoedler
Joseph Dengler	*Daniel Heintzelman	Benneville Smith
Jonas Grim	Jefferson Kunkel	Samuel Wagoner
Henry Hartranft	Daniel Creitz	William Sicks
Levi Greenawalt	John Camp	Henry Schwens
William Henninger	Joseph Handwerk	Henry Sizelove
Anthony Coleman	Samuel Knecht	Charles Winderholder

90 men.

Company K. 176th Regiment.

S. C. Lee, Capt.	David Gery	Francis Schaffer
G. Neitz, "	Richard T. Jones	Edwin Weil
E. Seibert, 1st Lieut.	William Heil	John Wolf
P. W. Flores, 2d "	John Brecht	Nathan Seibert
George G. Rodenberg	Franklin Flores	Jacob Stauffer
Daniel Schantz	Franklin Weidner	Jeremiah Steichter
*Charles Heil	Levi Schuler	Daniel Thomas
William M. Roeder	Charles Staudt	George Stein
Willoughby Stoudt	Joseph Koons	John D. Schell
Henry Bower	Amandas Rick	Charles Schell
Robert Groman	William Shiffert	S. Rothenberger
William Williams	John Tombauer	Gottlieb Phlueger
William E. Benedict	William B. Williams	Solomon Mill
Willoughby Bauder	Samuel Schaffer	Seth Miller
George Repp	George Schmoyer	Jesse Mangold
William Wieand	Jeremiah Swartz	Willoughpy Doney
James F. Smith	G. Laudenschlager	William Ettinger

Eugene T. Tool	David Rudolph	Enoch Field
John Fegely	William Sicher	Eli George
C. Foster, 1st Lieut.	Solomon Fritz	William Heft
Thomas F. Mohr	Tobias Gehrhart	Solomon Hallman
George Knoll	William Knoll	Jonathan Bickel
John Dice	Isaac Klein	Bernhard Behringer
Martin Ackerman	David Kriebel	*S. Leibensperger
Benjamin Roth	John Lewis	James Kidd
Elias Diehl	Henry Mohr	John Knoff
Josiah Doney	Amos Miller	William Jones
Franklin Dieter	John T. Roberts	Daniel Heimbach
David Fisher	Michael Nuss	John A. Griffith
Charles Furry	Lewis Reinbold	Jonas Fritz
Addison Frey	Charles J. Fegley	92 men

202nd Regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. One year service. Mustered in August 30th 1864.

Company E.

Walter Seip, Capt.	*William Fusselman	Amandas Hackman
B. C. Roth, "	Amos Giess	Charles Hartman
J. Lucas, 1st Lieut.	John Gorman	James J. Kunkel
A. Mellin, 2nd "	Edwin Hess	William Lentz
Jeremiah Transue	William Kieffer	Jesse Lehman
Henry Weiand	Anthony Kleinsmith	James Moore
George Benson	James Kern	Harrison Miller
Henry Wittenmeyer	Edwin Knechel	Lewis Miller
Franklin Brobst	John Keiffer	William Osman
Madison Coles	Henry Knerr	Herman Stettler
Lewis Fluck	*David M. Miller	Franklin Smith
John D. Gangwere	Aaron P. Nagle	Milton Saeger
David Gackenbach	John Pettitt	Edwin Schertinger
Albert Herman	Lewis F. Ruhf	George Wolf
Franklin Kromer	Emanuel Reinhard	Harrison Young
Harrison S. Kern	Aaron Frederick	Moses Hoffman
Adam Koch	Milton W. Reichard	Henry Kleckner
Willoughby Kuhns	*C. Laudenschlager	Uriah Keck
William Knauss	Henry D. Brown	Charles Lick
Levi Kraft	Jacob H. Burger	William A. Lynn
Aaron Moyer	Jeremiah Beidelman	Nathan Miller
John Nagle, Sr.	G. H. Good, 2nd Lieut.	Addison J. Knauss
Theodore Nagle	Alfred Smith	Augustus W. Mennig
William Reinhard	William Trexler	Eli L. Fatzinger
William F. Reinhard	John Knerr	*Allen D. Burger
Joel Sterner	Eugene Stettler	George Burger
Augustus Schitz	Milton Kichline	J. Bartholomew
John Schaffer	Henry Smith	John Young
Joseph Trumbower	Hiram F. Schaffer	John Vogel
Depue Ueberoth	Edwin Troxell	Jacob A. Smith
Henry Burger	Jeremiah Biery	Jacob Stricker
William Becker	Henry E. Burger	Frederick Saxenheimer
Frank Ernst	Augustus Bechtel	Hiram Parker
Thomas Baker	Henry Derr	John Nagle, jr
Franklin Doyle	Nathan Gaumer	David Miller 105 men

209th Regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. One year service. Mustered in September 14th 1864.

W. Miller, Capt.	John Kressler	Henry Meyers
W. Knerr, "	Francis Kuhns	Thomas Murray
L. Fink, 1st Lieut	Albert Kleckner	Samuel Mace
Albert Dorward	Hiram Kratzer	William McDonald
John Lutz	*Jonathan Klotz	William Nagel
William Marshall	Henry Levan	Elihu Oswald
A. O. Frankenfield	Cornelius Lentz	Robert Ohl
Penrose Rex	James Mace	Joseph Rex
William Coffin	Ephraim Michael	Samuel Roth
Paul Michael	*Amandas Moyer	William Ruhe
D. Overholt, 2nd Lieut	Joseph Arnold	William Rex
William Morton, jr	Reuben Brader	Edwin Rex
William Keener	Wilson Benninger	Tilghman Reber
Cornelius Fagen	*William Clark	John Snyder
Tilghman Wagner	Francis Develin	Henry Sell
James Snyder	John Eastman	David Y. Williamson
Levi Ziegenfuss	C. F. Engelman	Thomas West
Lewis Kratzer	O. H. C. Fallweiler	Francis Weaver
Thomas Arnold	William German	Patrick McCann
Moses Allender	Amandas Gernett	William Nicholas
George Blocker	Anthony Gehrig	Robert Newhart
Jacob Christ	Tilghman Handwerk	Peter Oswald
John Darrohn	James N. Hersh	Emanuel Paules
Jacob Ebert	Hezekiah Hipple	Francis Rabenold
William Edwards	John Jones	Alfred Ritter
Milton Eckert	Charles Krauss	Robert F. Roberts
Jarrett Ferber	Josiah Klotz	Lewis Rex
William Greissley	Jacob Koch	Irvin Rober
Jeremiah Geiger	Samuel Keiffer	Amandas Roth
Tilghman Hartzell	James Kane	Charles Shiffert
Charles Holy	John Lawrence	Simon Snyder
Aaron Handwerk	Edwin Loch	Henry Weiss
Michael Herley	Moses Metzgar	Henry W. Weiss
Matthew Zimmerman		

98 men.

MILITIA.

5th Regiment was organized, September 13th, 1862. The field and staff officers were H. C. Longecker, Colonel; J. B. Clemens, Lieutenant Colonel; Melchior Horn, Edwin D. Lawal, Milton J. Kramer, George Mish, William M. Culver, Thomas Metzger, Elisha Forest, Jacob Wolle, George C. Hand.

Company C, 5th, Regiment.

I. Gregory, Capt.	Francis Kramer	John O. Vingling
B. Hagenbach, 1 Lieut.	William Lind	Gabriel Keiper
B. Sweitzer, 2nd "	Benjamin Lucas	William Knauss
William Kress	David Miller	Stephen Lutz
Simon Price	Charles Present	Edward Lucas
Tilghman Kemmerer	Solomon Reinsmith	Augustus Manning
William Desch	Charles Reinsmith	Tilghman Osman
John Stopp	James Ritter	Charles Egge

Israel Yingling	Joseph Ruhe	Frederick Frantz
Charles Arthur	Henry Seagreaves	Peter Grim
William Basher	Edwin Hittle	Uriah Gnth
Jeremiah Beidleman	Edward Young	George Hagenbuch
William Burnham	E. F. Powell	Joreph Hecker
James Christ	Alfred Ettinger	Henry Heimbach
Henry Cole	E. Roth	Simon Houck
George Dieffer	Edward Shiffert	George Kauffman
Milton Eckert	Charles Apple	Charles Quier
Edward Engleman	Jeremiah Biery	Walter Reinsmith
Franklin Freed	Henry Bitting	Franklin Rinker
Amos Guth	J. Burger	Adolphus Rosstaischer
Walter Getter	Washington Chrisman	Uriah Sanders
Peter Hartman	Dennis Diefenderfer	William H. Simons
Henry Heckman	Solomon Dorney	Charles Wagner
Solomon Helfrich	Edwin Strauss	Thomas Wenner
Moses Kehm	Paul Wald	Milton Weaver
William Keyser	Benjamin Weaver	Francis Weidner
Daniel Keyser	Henry Weikel	Henry Wuchter
Daniel Keiper	John Weiss	Emanuel Yohe

84 men

Company E. 5th Regiment.

W. Marx, Capt.	Eugene Master	John Krauss, jr
C. Mertz, 1st Lieut.	Daniel Miller	Edward Laubach
W. Wannemacher	S. R. Missly	Walter Losch
Charles J. Haines	Isaiah Rehrig	Thomas B. Metzgar
James Smith	Warner Ruhe	Harrison Miller
Thomas Ruhe	Thomas Keck	John Nunnenmacker
Alfred J. Breinig	Amandas Wagner	William Roney
Allen A. Huber	Elisha Forest	Alfred Saeger
Henry A. Evans	Samuel B. Anewalt	Charles G. Sassaman
Charles Mohr	Joseph E. Balliett	David O. Saylor
Frederick A. Baldwin	Henry Gangwere	Richard Snyder
Jonathan Becker	Jacob Blumer	George Terraberry
John Bergland	J. A. Aikens	Peter Wanner
Jacob S. Dillinger	John Bechtel	Henry Worman
Jacob Goebel	Samuel Becker	Milton Sassaman
John Hartzell	James Cahoon	Peter Shutz
Benneville Hine	Conrad Emig	Samuel Smith
Benjamin F. Jacoby	W. Hagenbuch	Willoughby Trexler
William Laubach	Solomon Hartzell	Wilson Wieder
Edward D. Lawall	Edward Heiber	

59 men

Company G. 5th Regiment.

G. Schall, Capt.	John Sykes	Benneville Christman
T. Snyder, 1st Lieut.	Jacob Snyder	Henry Daubert
S. Weller, 2nd "	Leonard Smucher	Jacob Eckert
Cornelius Fagen	Stephen Smith	Robert Fatzinger
Franklin Beck	Alfred Smith	Peter Fegely
Elias Shingler	Edwin Troxell	James Gernert

Milton Beidler	Jacob Wint	Daniel Hood
George Engelman	Jesse Wombold	William Hintz
Daniel Gilbert	Iezekiah Weiser	Herman Haverly
Francis Strachley	Edwin Yeager	William Leibensperger
Alfred Adam	William Burger	Tobias Kessler
Benneville Ecker	Matthew Bliche	Milton Kramer
Owen Fatzinger	James S. Biery	Solomon Long
Amandas Greenawalt	Edward Clauss	Samuel Miller
George Hand	Tilghman Daubert	Tobias Moser
William Hertz	Henry Diener	Edwin Peter
Isaac Hummel	Allen P. Steckel	Charles Ruhe
William Kuder	James P. Roder	Peter Yoder
Henry Kercher	Allen Newhard	John Ross
Tilghman Kramer	Charles Shout	Peter Reinhard
James Kuder	Jacob R. Wolle	Augustus Schitz
Allen Mohr	Allen Pfeiffer	George Schaffer
William Mohr	Edwin L. Young	John Snyder
James Neff	Joseph Moll	Henry Schafier
Charles Richter	Allen Burger	Charles Schaffer
Tilghman Ruhe	Jacob Bast	Reuben Schout
Tilgeman Reinhart	James Beck	Esaias Trumbore
Henry Schwartz	Jonathan Bear	Charles Wolf
August Weber		

85 men

Company H. 5th Regiment.

W. Hoffman, Capt.	Lewis Roth	William Roth
F. Seller, 1st Lieut.	William Ruhe	William Ritter
A. Heilman, 2nd Lieut	Hermon Schuon	William Reinhard
Henry Ritter	Henry Fried	Morris Stemler
Henry Ruhe	D. F. Deschler	Daniel Shitz
Franklin Trexler	George Hoffman	John Sowers
Henry Schwartz	Henry Trexler	William Sassaman
Owen Mertz	William Mininger	Francis Smith
Moses Schneek	Benjamin Fleckner	Lewis Shetton
Almon Nagel	Franklin Hersh	Peter Stark
Henry Borneman	Allen F. Barber	Daniel Trump
Peter Cortright	Samuel Baum	Edwin Wieand
George Danfer	Jacob Cleaver	Jacob Weaver
Edwin Eisenhard	Charles Erdman	Henry Zink
George Fried	Charles Everett	Edward Sherer
Daniel Fink	Tilghman Frederick	Nathan Snyder
Wilson Gross	Daniel Fritz	Reuben Steble
Charles Hertzog	Martin Heft	Tilghman Snyder
William Hufert	Gottlieb Herzog	Charles Sane
Jonathan Knauss	William Henry	Francis Troxell
Isreal Lehr	Robert Latimore	Frederick Wilt
Tilghman Miller	Hiram Mertz	Benjamin Wonderly
Henry Odenheimer	John Nelig	William Yohe
Solomon Raut	William Raut	

71 men

37th Regiment; Emergency troops. Mustered in June 19th, 1863.

Company H. 37th Regiment.

I. Gregory, Capt.	Charles Beahm	Francis Weimer
Ed. Young, 1st Lieut	Milton Brong	Milton Weaver
B. Sweitzer, 2nd "	Michael Correl	Henry Wittenmeyer
Edwin Hittle	Alpheus Desch	Eli Fritzing
Charles Dankel	Milton Eckert	Amos Guth
Samuel Anewalt	Jacob Fries	Solomon Helfrich
Joseph Balliett	Peter Fegely	Charles Kauffman
Jacob Bass	Franklin Grim	Lewis Kistler
James Mosser	Walter Guetter	Frank Laubach
Edward Schiffert	William Knauss	Harrison Miller
Henry F. Ames	Wilson Kistler	Frank Mertz
Owen Bachman	Charles Knauss	Theodore Mohr
Daniel Biedelman	Constantine Martin	David Overholt
Samuel P. Bliss	Hiram Mertz	William Rees
Reuben Desch	Augustus Minnich	Daniel Reinhard
William Dicht	Allan Moore	Reuben Seip
Charles Eckert	George Reeder	Franklin Smith
William Reiser	Walter Reinsmith	John Shaffer
Thomas Keck	Benjamin Smith	John Shimer
Theodore Siegfried	Eugene Stettler	Franklin Troxell
Alfred Ettinger	Hiram Shimer	Theodore Taylor
John Stopp	Levi Ziegenfuss	Charles Wagner
William Baucham	Christian Smith	M. Wetherold
John Johnson	Aaron Tice	Allen Wolfinger
John Anthony	John Weiss	Edwin Wiand
Hiram E. Bectelman	Alfred V. Willenmeyer	Edwin Yeager

78 men

38th Regiment; Emergency militia. Mustered in July 3rd, 1863. Melchior H. Horn, Colonel.

Company B. 38th Regiment.

J. Hunt, Capt.	George Hopkins	John Cane
E. Mickley, 1st Lieut.	William Hock	Joseph Cane
J. Morrison, 2nd "	Joseph Humphries	William Craig
Henry Welty	Samuel Kieffer	John Church
William Williams	Uriah Kurtz	John Hunter
Charles G. Karp	John Kieffer	Joseph McMullen
William Andreas	Charles Lantz	Joseph McFetridge
John Nolf	William Stewart	Jacob Donecker
Milton Berger	Robert Stewart	Morgan Emanuel, jr.
Charles Graffin	Frederick Eagle	James Fuller
John Courtney	William McKibben	Orange Fuller
Reuben A. Boyer	Llewellyn Thomas	Adam Freund
John Barr	Samuel McKeague	Samuel Friess
John Black	John McClenaghan	Joseph Forrest
David Bowen	Godfrey Osenheimer	Lewis Gutenday
William Bates	Johnathan Price	John Hille
John Case	Henry Raup	David McFetridge
Jacob Case	J. Stofflet	Dennis McFadden

John Conway	Franklin Smith	Enoch Phillips
James Moran	Charles Troxell	Thompson Porter
Tilghman Michael	William R. Thomas	William Rankin
William Miller	Evan Williams	John Snyder
James McCleary	Daniel Yoder	John Steward
James McNab	George Matchett	John Thomas
David Davis	Daniel Milson	Benedict Vantram
Owen Eastman	Evan Edwards	David Williams
Charles Fuller	Franklin Eckensperger	Peter Hunt
Jacob Funk	Charles Andreas	Thomas James
Barthold Fritchey	David P. Bowen	William Krone
Adam Fulton	Joseph Broadseller	Peter Keeling
John Gross	William Boyle	Allen Kurtz
Thomas Hunt	James Blair	Tilghman Moyer
		96 men

Company C. 38th Regiment.

William Biery	William Hopkins	George Minnich
Tilghman Breisch	Samuel Wolle	William Wheeler
Franklin Bower	William Horn	F. P. Laubach
John Campbell	Simon Kester	John Keifel
		Alfred Lynn 13 men

41st Regiment; Emergency militia. Mustered in July 1st, 1863. John H. Oliver, Major; A. B. Longaker, Quarter Master.

W. Seip, Captain.	Henry Horn	Moses Kehm
B. C. Roth, 1st Lieut.	Charles Huber	Peter Kroner
James Lucas, 2d "	William Ibach	Christian Kuntz
Henry Stanton	Henry L. Kenner	Edward Lucas
James Roney	Benjamin Ibach	Daniel Lehr
John Nagel	Benjamin Kleckner	Jacob Leibensperger
James Lutz	Emanuel Knauss	Milton Laudenschlager
Henry Burger	Israel Lehr	Wellington Martin
Henry Wiand	Jesse Lehman	George Nunnenmacher
Andrew Gangwere	Lewis P. Levan	Jesse Ochs
John D. Albright	Gottlieb Lutch	Charles Preston
Augustus Bechtel	William Mohr	Reuben Raub
Madison Cole	James Nagel	William Reinhard
Solomon Fatzinger	Edward Ochs	John Ross
John Grotz	Lewis P. Queen	William Roney
William Schlosser	George Reese	Tilghman Reiss
Harrison Butz	Charles Richter	Benjamin Schwartz
George T. Young	William Roth	Isreal Schneck
Daniel Miller	Henry Roth	Peter Schultz
John Lackey	Augustus Scherer	Peter Schreiber
C. Laudenschlager	Tilghman Snyder	John Schreiber
Aaron Frederick	Jeremian Scholl	Clinton Trexler
Dallas Xander	Jeremiah Shuman	James Unger
Adam Beers	Jesse Smith	Frederick Wilt
Henry Custer	Otto Geier	Henry Weinsheimer
Edward T. Engelman	Henry A. Heckman	Henry Willenmeyer
Nathan Gaumer	Uriah Hartzel	Depue Ueberoth

Frederick Gangwere
Jacob Goebble
William Young

Henry Bach
Jeremiah Scherer

Peter Wenner
Peter Weller

88 men

Company I. 41st Regiment.

C. Keck, Captain
D. Kline, 1st Lieut.
S. Smith, 2nd "
Abner A. Campbell
James A. Bieber
Daniel Reinsmith
Benjamin Schlosser
David Deily
David Pfaff
John Roth
Jacob Berger
William Bergemoyer
Eugene Breyfogel
Lewis Baer
Francis Balliett
Solomon Bachman
Peter Coop
James DeLong
John Evans
William Fry
Levi Krauss
George Diefenderfer
Alfred G. Peter
Gideon Smith
Joseph Hough

Leon F. Roeder
Irwin Raber
John Ratley
Eli Reinert
Paul Smith
Charles Leinberger
Daniel Snyder
Benjamin Allender
James Bachman
Peter Benner
Sylvester Bieber
Samuel Balliett
Alfred Biege
David Clause
Wilson Druckenmiller
Aaron Druckenmiller
Josiah Fatzinger
Josiah Fry
Lewis Frack
Jonas Gery
John Gerber
Elias Hartman
Stephen Hallman
Ephriam Keeser
John Long

Ellis Peter
Asher Queer
Jacob Seiss
Daniel Snyder
David Steffan
Aaron West
John Wilbert
Phaon George
John Groff
Levi Haaf
Phaon Hausman
Milton Kachline
Jonas Ludwig
Jacob Oswald
Alfred Peter
James Reinsmith
Samuel Ritter
Joseph Ray
Solomon Reinsmith
Sebastian Silliman
Joseph Snyder
Levi Smith
Willoughby Shoemaker
Horace Troxell
Philip Werley
Robert Young

76 men

Company K. 41st Regiment.

C. Mertz, Captain
A. Heilman, 1st Lieut
Henry Freed, 2d "
Thomas Snyder
John A. Young
Henry C. Huber
Daniel Smith
Jeremiah Transue
William Hass
Sylvester Weller
Charles C. Moore
Blackford Barnes
Adolph Clauss
Edwin Desch
Tilghman Frederick
Benjamin Fatzinger
Benjamin Fink
Andrew Gangwere

William Reichard
William Moyer
Henry Trexler
Milton Bieber
David Hardner
John Lentz
Stephen A. Henry
Samuel Apple
Charles Bennett
Hugh Cassidy
John Eisenhard
Robert Fatzinger
Daniel Fritz
Charles Gorr
John Gorr
Charles Hart
George Hand
David Howard

Henry Moore
John Mauhart
Aaron Moyer
John Masonheimer
Andrew Nagle
Tilghman Ott
Werner Ruhe
Edward Reichard
Christian Stahley
Hiram Schaffer
Joseph Stempfle
William Landis
Josiah Leferre
Owen Metz
William Moore
John Moyer
Josiah Doll
Wilson Moyer

James Gallagher	Philip Hill	Theodore Nagle
Moses Hoffman	Philip Helvert	William Ruhe
Solomon Heberly	Charles Kramer	Lewis Roth
Henry Hardner	Harrison Kern	Amandas Sieger
John Hill	Willoughby Kern	Tilghman Steinberger
Edwin Jacoby	John LaRoche	Ludwig Schultz
Henry Kemmerer	George Minnich	74 men

* Killed in battle or died while in service.

The whole number of men furnished by Lehigh county during the Civil War of 1861 to 1865, was two thousand and sixty-three. The number of men killed in battle were eighty-three; number of men wounded in battle sixty-four; number of men that died in camp were two hundred and thirty-three; number of men captured by the Confederates were two hundred and fifty-seven; number of men that were drowned three; number of men, missing in action were forty-nine and four hundred and eighty-three men mentioned as killed and wounded and missing, making a total loss of one thousand two hundred and eighteen men.

Allen Guards. They were one of the first companies that responded to the Nation's call for volunteers for the defense of Washington. The first Regiment did garrison duty but were not engaged in any battles. The Ninth Regiment did also garrison duty and was not in any battles. The Forty-sixth Regiment was in the following battles: Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Pine Knob, Marietta, Atlanta. The loss of the Regiment while in the service was two hundred and forty-three men. The Forty-seventh Regiment was in the following battles, St. John's Bluff, Jacksonville, Pocotaligo, Red River expedition, Shenadoah campaign and lost during its service was five hundred and thirty-eight men. The Ninety-second Regiment was in the following engagements, Lebanon, Moore's Hill, Tompkinsville, Richmond Ky., Shelbyville, Perryville, Franklin River, Middleton, Cowan, La Fayette, Chickamauga, Dan bridge, Newmarket, Mossy creek, Fair Garden, McMinnsville, Lovejoys, Macon, Bear creek, Waynesboro (2) Buckhead creek, Buckhead church, Aiken, Lexington, Black Stakes, Averbsboro, Bentonville, Raleigh, Hillsboro, Morrisville. Their loss was very heavy. This Regiment had the honor of firing the last gun before the surrender of General J. E. Johnston. The one hundred and Twenty-eight Regiment was in the battles of Antietam, where it lost thirty-four men in killed and eighty-five men wounded, and at Chancellorsville where two hundred and fifty of their number were taken prisoners. The one hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment did garrison duty at Newberne, N. C. and Hilton Head S. C. The two hundred and Second Regiment was in the battle of Salem and guarding railroads in the Shenadoah Valley, during General Sheridan's campaign. The Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment fought in the battle of Chapin's Farm, Mead Station, Petersburg and Appomattox court house. The Fifth and Twenty-seventh Regiments (Militia of 1862) were organized to aid in repelling the invasion of the Confederate army. The Thirty-eighth Regiment (Militia, of 1863) guarded property, repairing railroads and gathering Confederate stragglers after the battle of Gettysburg. The Forty-first Regiment (Militia of 1863), saw service at South Mountain and guarding property.

The Spanish-American War.

Companies B and D, 4th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers were from Lehigh county. The officers from our county were Charles O'Neill, Lieutenant Colonel; W. D. Mickley, Major; Morris F. Cawley, Surgeon Major; Frank D. Beary, Adjutant; J. Howard Martz, Sergeant Major; Harry Bower, Quartermaster Sergeant.

Company B.

J. A. Medlar, Capt.	Peter Hertzog	Charles Mattern
C. D. Rhoads, 1st Lieut	J. Allen Newhard	Robert Miller
O. Miller, 2nd Lieut	William Ruch	John Moyer
Oswell Reidy	Orange M. Frantz	David McMahon
W. F. Weiss	John Thomas	Herman Naiell
Otto R. Wollmuth	Hugh Stevens, jr.	Fred Reichard
Lewis Spangler	Frederick Able	Frank Schreiber
Edward Fried	Harry Adams	George Steinberger
Wilson Desch	Harry Balliet	Paul Smith
George Wieand	Guy Brown	John Thomas
George A. Rex	John Bloss	William Trump
James F. Wieand	William Benson	Henry Weibel
William Bower	Solomon Brown	Walter Ward
William Smith	W. Cox	David Yates
Harry Christ	Charles Campbell	Henry Hersh
Harry Lambert	Harry Elliot	John Helwig
Ralph Weaver	Clinton Fenstermacher	Frank Hagei
George Knecht	Robert E. Frantz	Albert Reener
Joseph Peters	Howard E. Gaulger	John Kahler
John Abbott	Morris Gehring	Albert Kramer
Roy Applegate	John Gallmoyer	Edmund Lloyd
Frank Bartholomew	Leidy Garnet	Frank Lynn
William Buckland	Frantz Hall	Newton Leidy
Frank D. Baughardt	Harvey Held	Clement Lawskowski
Frederick Becker	William Hohe	Robert Martz
Albert Connolly	Frank Hildenburger	Robert Mest
Charles E. Clader	George Hafner	Calvin Moyer
Percival Confer	Edwin Hoats	Charles Miller
Adam Epp	Franklin Kramlich	Herman Nikalai
Ray Percival	William Kunkel	William Pierce
Harvey Frantz	Raymond Kerschner	John Schick, jr.
Victor Geist	George Lutz	Frank Seislove
Ernest Gross	Austin Leidy	Charles Schlicher
Tilghman Ginkinger	Francis Laudenschlager	Paul Schantz
Edward Goheen	William Labold	Paul Tilton
S. A. Hammar	Allen Hagenbach	Thaddeus Weaver
Philip Walters	John Wotring	

110 men

Company D. 4th Regiment.

C. Spangler, Capt.	Harry Geansley	Edwin Seislove
E. Wittemyer, 1st Lieut	Edwin Eagle	William Sassaman
S. Chubbuck, 2nd "	William Bechtel	Herbert Trumbauer
George Shillinger	Allen Berger	George Hersch

Elmer Amey	Joseph Boehmer	Lewis Hildebrand
Oscar Neff	Harry Burger	Elmer Hoffer
Oliver E. Miller	Herbert Boorse	Edwin Keiper
Edward Rose	Wm. Collins	Henry Kressley
Morris Knauss	Ira Danner	Elmer Kulms
*Oscar Keinert	Isaiah Dennis	Robert Lucas
Barney McNulty	Alvin Eitner	Patrick Mahon
John Wetherhold	Dallas Frankenfield	Harvey Miller
Robert Quinn	Irwin Gaugler	Harry Moyer
William Hering	John Hartzell	Allen Neff
Frank Ahlum	Harry Heist	Fred Oberholzer
Edwin Bernhard	Charles Hertzog	Harry Oberly
George Hamersley	John Horne	Reefe Raub
Edwin Keck	Edward Jacoby	Calvin Reitz
William Wittemyer	Walter Kleckner	Harvey J. Saul
Edgar German	Lewis Krick	William Scheirer
Martin O'Laughlin	Charles Lester	*George Schwartz
Calvin Boehm	Daniel McCoanaghy	Leonard Sefing
Harrison Burger	Charles Miller	Jeremiah Simons
Harry Bush	Edwin Mosser	Henry Steinbicker
Charles Chubbuck	Edward Nagle	George Stevens
Michael Connolly	Henry Nonnemacher	William Schell
Horace Dennis	Lewis Oswald	Joseph Troxell
Charles Draper	Franklin Ott	Charles Wagner
Ira T. Eudy	Riles Raub	Edward Wagner
Patrick Gallagher	George Ruhmel	Harry A. Weaver
Richard Moeder	Lewis Schaffer	William Weinsbeger
George Wieder	Oliver Schmuuk	Herbert A. Warg
Harry Dietrich	John Scott	Joseph C. Berwick
Wellington Koch	Harry Sensebach	Adam B. Weaver
John Roberts	John Smith	Harry Wetherhold
John Potts	Robert Steinmetz	William M. Wieand
Oswald A. Yehl	Harvey E. Ziegler	110 men

The following served in other companies.

Boas Hausman	Warren Heimbach	Frank Beisel
James Roxberry	Edward Malburg	Jacob Nixon
Jefferson Mosser	Jerry Newhard	William Baines
Edward Reichard	William Wetzel	G. W. C. Snyder
Ray Tice	William Fry	Arthur Vocom
Paul Ellenbogen	William Walker	Frank Reese
S. Marsh	Allen Hiskey	Lewis Baker
Preston Fritz	Oliver Diehl	Charles Osmun
Warren Boyer	Will Hoxworth	William S. Roth

27 men

HISTORY OF OUR FLAG.

Mrs. Betsy Ross, of Philadelphia, made the first National flag. Congress had passed a resolution June 14, 1777 that the flag should consist of thirteen stripes, alternate white and red and thirteen white stars on a blue field. The flags of the navy are the following : A distinctive blue flag with four white stars more at the top of the main mast, represents the highest naval officer and commander of the ship or squadron, namely an Admiral. A blue flag with three white stars on the top of the mizzen mast, is a Vice Admiral's flag. A blue flag with two white stars is a rear Admiral's flag. A broad blue pennant with one white star is a Commodore's flag. A red flag hoisted at the foremost signifies danger, powder being taken on board.

A yellow flag is the flag for quarantine. A flag of truce is a white one. To lower or strike the flag means to pull it down or take it in, out of respect or submission. Sign of yielding. The sign of mourning is to hoist the flag at half of two-thirds of the height of the mast of vessels, on land at one-half of the staff. The stars had at first eight points. Paul Jones' flag displayed on the *Serapis* in 1779 at Texel, had eight pointed stars and the stripes were red, white and blue.

The French navy first saluted the American flag February 14, 1778. The first naval engagement under the American flag was between the American ship *Raun* and the English ship *Drake*, the latter being captured, April 24, 1778. Captain John Rathburne, first unfurled the flag over a foreign country, when he captured Fort Nassau, New Providence Islands, February 6, 1778. The ship *Bedford*, first displayed the flag in British port (London). The flag that carried us through the war of 1812, consisted of fifteen stars and fifteen stripes. Elken Appleton, Yonkers, New York, has the flag in his possession that waved over Fort Mifflin, when Francis S. Key was detained on board the British warship during the bombardment, wrote the Star Spangled Banner. Captain S. C. Ried, suggested that the flag should consist of thirteen stripes and a star for each State admitted. April 4, 1818. The present flag was fixed. A new star is added on the admission of every State, on July 4 next, succeeding such admission.

The Revenue flag, at first consisted of 16 perpendicular stripes and the Union bore the Armies of the United States, in blue on white field, first authorized in 1799, changed in 1871 to 13 blue stars, on a white field. Flags at half mast are signs of National mourning. When the Union is turned down it is a sign of distress. Dipping the flag is hauling it down a few feet and then running it up again. Salutes are made by dipping the flag. In the Navy when the flag is hoisted at "colors" or halted down at sunset, the officers and men are requested to salute the same.

1775 the Virginia Militia bore a banner with the devices of a rattle snake and the injunction of "Don't tread on me," and Patrick Henry's words "Liberty or death." Massachusetts flag in the Revolutionary war bore the emblem of a "Pine Tree" and the words. "An Appeal to Heaven." Colonel Moultrie's at Fort Sullivan 1776 was blue in color, with white or silver crescent in the right hand corner and the word "Liberty."

The Stars of white on a blue field represent our National constellation. The stripes the thirteen original colonies. White stands for purity, red for valor blue for justice. The only banner that upholds and proclaims liberty to all.

CHAPTER XIV.

Post Offices, Attorneys, Physicians, Etc.**POST OFFICES.**

*Alburtis	Hynemansville	Rockdale
†Allentown (c h)	Ironton	Saegersville
Balliettsville	Jacksonville	Saucona
Best	Jordan	Schaadt's
*Breinigsville	Jordan Valley	Scheidy
†Catasauqua	Lanark	Schnecksville
†Cementon	*Laury's Station	Seiberlingsville
*Centre Valley	Lehigh Furnace	Seipstown
Cetronia	Limeport	Shinnerville
Claussville	Litzenberg	Schoenersville
*Coopersburg	Locust Valley	Sigmund
*Coplay	Lowhill	*Slatedale
Corning	Lynnport	†Slatington
Dillinger	Lynnville	Standard
Dillingersville	Lyon Valley	Steinville
East Texas	*Macungie	Stettlersville
Eckert	Minesite	Steins Corner
*Egypt	Minnich	Sweitzer
*Emaus	Mosserville	*Trexlerstown
Emerald	Neffs	Vera Cruz
*Fogelsville	Newhard	Walberts
*Friedensville	New Tripoli	Wannamaker
*Fullerton	Old Zionsville	Weidasville
Germansville	Orefield	Weisenberg
Guth's Station	*Plover	Werley's Corner
Haafsville	Powder Valley	Wescoesville
Hoffman's	Ringers	Zionsville
*Hokendauqua	Risingsun	
Hosensack	Rittersville	

ATTORNEYS.

Henry Wilson	Wm. H. Sowden	F. G. W. Runk
John Ewing	John Rupp	Philip McNulty
Charles Davis	Edward Harvey	T. F. Diefenderfer
Samuel Runk	Levi Schmoyer	F. M. Trexler
John S. Gibbons	Wm. H. Deschler	E. F. Schoch
John Wurtz	Henry S. Floyd	Henry O'Neill
John McFarland	C. J. Erdman	A. P. Crilly
Samuel Bridges	Eli G. Schwartz	E. H. Renninger
Jesse Griffith	David Roper	H. A. Weller
Augustus F. Boas	H. C. Hunsberger	Enos Erdman
Robert Wright	Wm. Glace	M. E. Schaadt
John Stiles	Samuel A. Butz	Jonas Kline
Nathan Miller	W. D. Luckenbach	E. F. Lichtenwalner
Robert S. Brown	George H. Rupp	Norton Martin
Frederick Heller	R. E. Wright	D. R. Horne
Henry King	James S. Biery	Clinton Groman
John Evans	Joseph Hunter	Oscar Stein
John D. Roney	Wm. S. Young	E. E. Butz
Henry Jarrett	J. Winslow Wood	F. T. L. Keiter
Andrew L. King	M. L. Kauffman	A. L. Biery
Silas Hickox	George K. Wilson	Austin Glick
John Hornbeck	James B. Deschler	A. N. Ulrich
Phaon Jarrett	E. A. Muhlenberg	Wilson Mohr
Peter Wickoff	E. A. Lochman	J. J. Snyder
H. C. Longecker	Harry F. Kramer	A. H. Sieger
William P. Miller	Wm. P. Snyder	Frank Jacobs
S. E. Buzzard	J. M. McClure	Reuben Butz
Charles M. Runk	Willis Forrest	Samuel Kistler
Charles Cooper	Nathanial M. Orr	John Schwartz
James S. Reese	Oscar E. Hollman	Robert Schiffert
J. Depuy Davis	M. C. L. Kline	Ralph Metzgar
Edmund Moore	John M. Kessler	Calvin Arner
Elisha Forrest	M. G. Henninger	Leo Wise
W. S. Marx	W. H. Muschlitz	C. D. Thomas
Henry Bonsall	Edwin Stine	Francis Lewis
Gilbert G. Gibbons	A. G. Dewalt	George Lutz
James R. Struthers	Thomas Foley	H. Cyphers
Adam Woolever	R. A. B. Hausman	Robert Taylor
Uriah Brunner	Henry Rose	James Bowen
John Oliver	Albert Erdman	J. T. Schantz
William Ainey	James Schaadt	Frederick Wittman
George Schall	A. B. Longaker	Joseph Stofflet
H. Schwartz	Charles Runk	Malcolm Gross
A. B. Schwartz	Harry Stiles	Max Erdman
R. Clay Hammersly	J. L. Marsteller	Joseph Slough
Arnold C. Lewis	W. Lichtenwalner	O. R. Leidy
Robert S. Leyburn	Allen Focht	George Spang
Henry A. Bigler	Morris Hoats	Marcus Hottenstein
A. Leyburn	John Ulrich	Ira Erdman
Evan Holben	S. S. Duffy	John Diefenderfer

Edwin Albright
Jacob S. Dillinger
Thomas B. Metzgar
F. A. R. Baldwin
Mahlon Biery

W. LaMonte Gillette
Henry German
Thomas Gross
Wm. Stein
J. M. Wright

Jacob Erdman
Victor Tice
George Aubrey

PHYSICIANS

J. D. Christman
John Kocher
Thomas Martin
P. E. Stem
James Graver
Henry Saylor
John Hendricks
Josiah Kern
Solomon Bernd
Abraham Fetherolf
Samuel Young
Eugene Dickenshied
D. Fritch
William Herbst
Charles Keim
John Romig
Frank Schlough
William Erdman
M. E. Hornbeck
Henry Riegel
William Schlough
S. C. D. Fogel
Henry Helfrich
William Hassler
Thomas Cooper
J. A. Fetherolf
F. W. Quig
Henry Grim
W. Kistler
Philip Palm
Aaron Miller
Edwin Martin
Wilson Berlin
Constantine Martin
Robert Young
Harvey Horn
George Romig
N. T. Hallman
W. J. Lochman
Peter Meyer
Frank Erdman
William Romig
John Helfrich
Albert Erdman
William Romig

Josiah Koch
Fred Seiberling
Daniel Shade
Francis Frietag
John Dickenshied
E. S. Beaver
L. B. Balliet
Wilson Kistler
E. G. Steinmetz
Jeremiah Bowers
H. T. Trumbauer
Nathaniel Ritter
F. M. Laubach
W. E. Loyd
James Cole
Roger Hunt
Palm Helfrich
Thomas Scherer
W. Hamersly
William Rentzheimer
Abraham Kistler
Agnes Schlough
B. P. Backus
John Brobst
Harvey Bean
Charles Brobst
Augustus Baneroft
Louis Berkemeyer
Oscar Blank
Cornelius Bartholomew
A. J. Becker
Elmer Bruch
William Brader
Albert Bittner
Joseph Blank
Alfred Barrall
Robert Blaksley
G. T. Fox
Jacob Feisel
Gerhard Frick
Robert Frey
Harry Feller
Ambrose Gery
William Garvin
Frank Garis

John A. Roth
William A. Riegel
Albert Sovereign
Oscar E. Schaeffer
Edward Sell
William Schantz
Augustus Soper
Charles Schaeffer
Peter Steltz
Daniel Shade
Harvey Snyder
Charles Seler
W. O. Smith
Harry Snyder
George Seiberling
John Siggins
Samuel Swavely
Peter Bleiler
Morris F. Cawley
Anna C. Clarke
Charles Dare
Henry Dunnell
William Estes
Horace Erb
William Eschbach
Edwin Eshleman
John Egge
Roger Hunt
John A. Helfrich
A. H. Howard
William Hertzog
George Haas
Henry Herbst
Irvin F. Huff
Franklin Holben
Emanuel Howarter
A. Eugene Heimbach
Mattie Hassler
John Trumbauer
Dallas Trumbauer
A. Trumbauer
Peter Wickert
Joseph Weller
Samuel Weam
Charles Weida

Alfred Martin
Daniel Yoder
Monroe Holben
S. A. Apple
John Laross
Robert King
M. J. Kline
Thomas Nagle
Charles Martin
Charles D. Martin
John Trumbauer
Jacob Miller
Eugene Mohr
John Diller
Thomas Strasser
Louis Collins
D. W. Follweiler
E. L. Reichard
Ralph Sowden
Orlando Pegley
Charles Apple
William Hartzell
Charles Meyer
Mahlon Hill
Tilghman Koons
Daniel Hiestand
Francis Ritter
Albert Miller
Joshua Seiberling
Henry Clemens
Edwin Miller
J. D. Erdman
James Pelles
Welcome Powell

E. A. Gearhart
Edward Grewer
Nathaniel Guth
William Hacker
C. L. Johnstonbaugh
Edwin Kirkpatrick
Alvin Kern
John Kressly
Bertram Klotz
Eugene Kistler
Nelson Kistler
Edgar Klotz
Isaac L. Kalbach
Morgan Kern
Frank Kessler
Jesse Kistler
John A. Laros
F. M. Laubach
E. Longshore
Henry Leli
James Lowright
John Lehr
Andrew Lieb
William Laros
Walter Levan
Charles A. Moyer
Miles MacLaggart
Howard Mickley
Jason Moore
John Mack
Thomas Nagle
Nathaniel Peter
Henry Riegel
Franklin Scheirer

David Williams
John Williams
Mitchell Walter
Henry T. Wickert
Martin Yost
Norton Yeager
Alfred Yost
Nathan Ziegenfuss
Roderick Albright
M. J. Backenstoe
E. M. Bingaman
John S. Behm
John N. Bauer
Jacob T. Butz
Henry Carmichael
Leo F. Elision
Howard Fehr
Robert Fly
Irvin Heubner
James Hornbeck
George Hubbell
William Hertz
Henry Keim
Allan Kisner
Palmer Kress
George Krauss
LeRoy Lechner
George Lazarus
H. A. Litzenberger
Wallace Lowright
E. S. Mantz
R. C. Peters
Robert Strasser
H. T. Wickert

EMINENT DIVINES.

*Joseph Dubbs R
*N. S. Strassburger R
*A. J. G. Dubbs R
*Williah Helfrich R
Eli Keller R
J. J. Fogel R
A. R. Bartholomew R
J. Dubbs R
W. H. Richards L
Joshua Yeager L
*S. K. Brobst L
J. Schindel L
*W. H. Rath L
T. L. Seip L
J. D. Schindel L

Wm. Wackernagel L
C. J. Cooper L
*J. Wood P
W. H. Heil U E
C. K. Fehr E
J. C. Bleim E
A. R. Horne L
J. A. Little P
M. C. Peters R
*W. R. Hufford R
T. J. F. Schantz L
J. B. Rath L
S. G. Wagner R
*Jacob VanBuskirk R
*W. G. Mennig L

*Abraham Blumer R
R. Lichtenwalner U. E.
B. J. Schmoyer U. E.
R. Kline P E.
Thomas Bowman E.
*Richard Walker P
*Cornelius Earl P
*Jeremiah Schindel L
*J. C. Becker R
*John Helfrich R
J. D. Acker U. E.
J. D. Woodring U. E.
E. S. Woodring U. E.
J. A. Brunner U. E.
J. Shirey U. E.

S. A. Repass L.
G. A. Geiss L.

*J. Daniel Gross R.

H. J. Glick U. E.

*Deceased. R. Reformed, L. Lutheran, P. Presbyterian, U. E. United Evangelical, E. Evangelical Association, P. E. Protestant Episcopal.

TEACHERS.

Teachers that were granted Permanent Certificates from 1868 to 1901.

R. K. Buehrle	Alvin Rupp	J. W. Gernert
R. Clay Hammersley	F. D. Raub	W. E. Hoffman
F. W. Siegfried	M. Cawley	Annie Conaghan
F. G. Bernd	P. B. Oswald	C. S. Kunkel
J. O. Knauss	Laura E. Busse	Henry Kistler
G. W. Brinker	J. George Kerschner	Carrie Wotring
E. D. Rhoads	C. Rhoads	Lizzie Overfield
Anna M. Smith	Solomon Rupp	Annie Kistler
Katie M. Smith	Henry Rupp	W. G. Gehman
George P. Bates	H. Rosenberger	Jennie Wieder
E. J. Haines	H. S. Schell	A. L. Christman
A. E. Reichard	Sarah J. McIntyre	Wilson Rex
William K. Derr	M. Lizzie Steltz	Frank Beary
Henry G. Paff	Margaret Sykes	Belle Fulton
Samuel C. Lee	Wm. S. Erney	Alonzo Hittle
B. C. Snyder	E. A. Nunnenmacher	Sallie Heckrote
R. A. Little	I. A. Conrad	George Haas
A. F. K. Krout	A. R. Ritter	Wm. Heilman
J. Jacoby	O. J. Heilman	S. E. Heilman
Rebecca Sigley	Mary M. Craig	Alice Kern
Edwin Breder	Hannah Davis	Elmer Kistler
Charlotte Bear	J. J. Hauser	Tillie Maun
Cecelia Wonderly	George Kilpatrick	Jane Reichard
F. S. Hartzell	Henry D. Andreas	John Ritter
Owen R. Wilt	P. J. Lantz	Mary Roth
Wm. T. Morris	Anna Goth	Orville Ritter
William Albright	F. A. McCafferty	Lewis Snyder
Joel P. Geiger	M. V. Cafferty	Lillie Warmkessel
Theodore Smith	James F. Guth	Mary Weaver
Edward Hermany	P. B. Nuss	Emma Weida
Wm. R. Henninger	Maggie Roberts	Margaret Horne
Edwin Heilman	Chester A. Frantz	Mamie Diehl
George Kunkel	N. N. Benfield	Aaron Greenwald
E. A. Troxell	E. R. Hottle	Blanche Hallman
E. J. Young	Carrie Koons	Laura Mull
F. B. Heller	Clinton N. Bauder	H. J. Schaller
Mrs. C. Stoneback	W. Nunnenmaker	S. F. Gehringer
M. N. Bernhard	W. B. Neumoyer	George Ross
Lewis P. Hecker	W. O. Lichtenwalner	Alice E. Ayres
B. F. Abbott	S. K. Wetzel	I. H. Bartholomew
L. B. Landis	O. P. Leh	Robert Norgang
R. Kramm	Samuel Kern	Minnie Blank
Ella T. Gabriel	Maurice Schmale	Mary Daubert
Annie Schwartz	H. W. Stephen	Hattie Dreifoos

Lewis Jacoby	A. G. Romig	Gertrude Keiper
A. N. Ulrich	Annie Haas	Lottie Smith
Peter A. Lantz	A. J. Herber	E. Jane Sykes
Frank J. Stettler	R. D. Wotring	Joseph Brunner
Clara A. Unger	Katie Lees	S. C. Schmoyer
E. J. Young	Amanda Funk	Charles Ott
Wm. Knauss	D. W. Benedict	W. A. Henry
J. Winter Rogers	Sarah McHenry	Elsie Bittner
L. J. Busse	R. McMonagle	Elsie Engle
M. R. Shaffer	T. F. Frederick	Sallie Hartman
J. Muschlitz		

Population of Pennsylvania from 1790 to 1900.

1790, 434,373 ;	1810, 810,091 ;	1830, 1,458, 233 ;	1850, 2,311,786 ;
1800, 602,365 ;	1820, 1,047,507 ;	1840, 1,724,033 ;	1860, 2,906,215 ;
1870, 3,521,951 ;	1880, 4,282,821 ;	1890, 5,258,014 ;	1900, 6,302,615.

Population of Lehigh County from 1820 to 1900.

1820, 18,895 ; 1830, 22,256 ; an increase of 3,361 ; increase per cent. of 17.7 ; 1840, 25,787 ; an increase of 3,531 ; increase per cent. of 11.3 ; 1850, 32,479, an increase of 6,692 ; increase per cent. of 25.9 ; 1860, 43,753 ; an increase of 11,271 ; increase per cent. of 34.7 ; 1870, 56,796 ; an increase of 13,043 ; increase per cent. of 29.8 ; 1880, 65,969 ; an increase of 9,173 ; per cent. of 16.1 ; 1890, 76,631 ; an increase of 10,662 ; increase per cent. of 16.1 ; 1890, 93,893 ; an increase of 17,162 ; increase per cent. of 22.5.



CHAPTER XV.

EARLY CHURCHES AND SETTLERS.

Mennonite Congregation was founded in 1735, is between Old Zionsville and Zionsville and among the first members of the congregation were :

John Stahl	Daniel Stauffer	Barbara Stauffer
Derrick Jensen	John Meyer	John Schantz
Conrad Staunn	John Gehman	Sarah Meyer
Henry Schleiffer	Peter Meyer	Catharine Stauffer
George Weiss	Henry Funk	Daniel Greter
John Stauffer	Michael Meyer	Christian Oberholtzer
Abraham Meyer	Philip Geissinger	Elizabeth Stauffer
Ulrich Bassler	Christian Musselman	Henry Fretz
Jacob Hiestand	Rudolph Weiss	Anna Meyer

Great Swamp Church, was founded between the years 1725 and 1730, belongs to the Reformed Church. Among the members of the congregation were :

Francis Rus	Elizabeth Rieser	N. Willauer
Ulrich Rieser	Christian Willauer	John Huber, sr.
Ludwig Bitting	Catharine Rieser	John Huber, jr.
A. Diefenderfer	Jacob Dubbs	Philip Boehm
Peter Lynn	Jacob Wetzel	Valentine Kaiser
J. Schmidt	Jacob Wetzel, jr	Daniel Kocker
Christian Miller	N. Kessler	N. Huber
N. Miller	Felix Brunner	J. G. Titlow
B. Weiss	J. Buskirk	E. Dubbs, (Schwenk)
N. Kindig	Joseph Eberhard	Catharine Spinner
David Traub	Michael Eberhard	John G. Ruch
Andreas Graber	Joseph Eberhard, jr	Eva Harlacher
John R. Kitweiler	Michael Eberhard, jr	Anna M. Ruch
Ulrich Spinner	Ulrich Spinner	John Rieser
Barbara Rilsen	J. Bleyler	Anna M. Eberhard
Moria C. Klein	Alsop Heger	Sybilla Rieser
Jacob Witmer	N. Hick	Daniel Dubbs
Annie M. Hillegass	J. Huber	Casper Rieser
Jacob Eberhard	Abraham Kraft	George Mumbauer
Philip Eberhard	Henry Huber	Eva Rieser
John Hillegass	Jacob Huber	John P. Mumbauer
M. Hillegass	Rudy Huber	Henry Mumbauer
George Klein	A. Huber	Philip Ball

David Spinner	Rudy Prick	John Blyler
Elizabeth Mumbauer	Abraham Titlow	Conrad Schmidt
Catharine Eberhard	J. Nic Mannbauer	John Dubbs
George Harlachier	Saul Sampsel	Anna B. Blyler
John Dubbs	Andrew Rieser	

Rev. John Henry Goetschius, was the first Pastor.

Chestnut Hill Church was founded in 1757. Among the members of the congregation that established the church were the following :

George Olewein	Christopher Heller	John Gottwalt
Yost Olewein	Nicholas Franz	John Schumacher
Jacob Smith	George Welden	Christian Miller
Martin Schwenk	Peter Kurtz	Peter Schlosser
Jacob Bilthaus	Jacob Huber	Peter Long
		Andrew Engleman

First Reformed pastors known were Rev. Frederick Dellicker and Casper Mack.

Nain, an Indian village, was situated in Hanover township, Lehigh county, two miles northwest of Bethlehem and one mile east of Rittersville, on what was formerly Geissinger's farm, later known as the Mack farm, was founded as a home for converted Indians and was their home for five years from 1757 to 1762.

Shoenersville church was organized in 1780 by Rev. John Faust, the first Lutheran minister and Rev. Gross, the first Reformed minister. There were twenty-four communicants at the organization of the church. The first church built in 1780 was a log building which was replaced in 1819 by a stone structure, and in 1872 by the present church.

Schwenkfelders were among the first settlers in the lower part of the county, at Hosensack where the following settlers lived and are buried :

Abraham Kriebel	Baltzer Schultz	Rosina Yeakel
Jeremiah Yeakel	Jeremiah Krauss	David Krauss
George Yeakel	Peter Gerhard	Andrew Schultz
Baltzer Yeakel	Barbara Gerhard	Maria Homiller
Melchoir Yeakel	Susanna Yeakel	Melchior Schubert
Casper Yeakel	Anna Yeakel	Anna Schubert
Jacob Seibert	Casper Yeakel	Anna Krauss

Rev. George Kriebel was the first pastor of the congregation at Hosensack. The congregation at Kraussville was founded in 1772 upon land formerly owned by George Schumacher, in 1734, who sold it to Baltzer Krauss, Sr., in 1749 and he sold it to his son Baltzer Krauss, Jr., in 1772, who deeded it to the trustees of the congregation, who used it for a cemetery and erected thereon a church in 1815. The following were among the members of the congregation :

John Krauss	Charles Yeakel	Anna Andreas
Andrew Krauss	Christopher Neuman	Susanna Krauss
George Krauss	Jacob Gerhard	Baltzer Krauss, jr.
Jacob Kriebel	Jeremiah Meschter	Maria Krauss
George Schultz	Christopher Yeakel	Rosina Huusberger
Samuel Schultz	Casper Yeakel	Anna Kriebel
David Yeakel	Baltzer Krauss, sr.	

The Dillingersville congregation was founded in 1735 from which originated the Zionsville church. Among the founders of the congregation were

John Mechlin	John Post	Henry Reiss
Henry Dielinger	Andrew Eckhard	Christian A. Guthman
Martin Weitknecht	Casper Ritter	Jacob Busch
Michael Moser	Peter Ross	Leonard Lutz
Peter Wentz	Matthias Ochs	

The first pastor known was Rev. L. H. Schrenke. Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg visited this congregation.

The present Zionsville Lutheran Church, was founded in 1757 and 1758. The pastor was Rev. Schaffer, Peter Hittle gave the land upon which the church is built. Among the first members of the congregation were :

Frederick Kemmerer	Cassimer Fetterman	Christian Reinhard
Henry Kemmerer	Herman Fetterman	Gabriel Koehler
Jacob Kemmerer	Jacob Stocker	Philip Flexer
Adam Gaummer	Andrew Stocker	Jacob Rumfeld
Peter Kehl	John G. Yeakel	Anna C. Derrin
Ealthaser Fetterman	George Huft	John Fisher
Annie E. Schwartz	David Schartz	

The Reformed Church at Zionsville, was founded between 1740 and 1750. One of the first ministers of the Reformed Church was Rev. John Hecker. Among the early members of the congregation were :

Anna C. Reiss	Yost Wieand	George Derr
Anthon Stahler	Jacob Arner	Peter Troutman
John Ortt	George Reinhard	Michael Schuley
Nicholas Schwartz	Adam Strickard	Martin Mack
John Metzger	Michael Ernet	Anna Rosina Danison
Matthias Kem	Philip Fisher	Christian Dahlmannin
Eva Kem	Stephen Wander	Margaritta Dieiin
John Reiss	John Nic Seidel	Anna C. Folkin
John G. Reiss	Peter Arnold	Anna B. Kercherin
Apolonia Schuler	Joes Leischel	Maria C. Flexer
Anna M. Hertzog	George Hartzel	Barbara Henserin
Anthony Schuler	Henry Yeakel	Anna M. Steininger
Philip Walter	Peter Merkel	Elizabeth Metzgerin
Daniel Schwartz	Simon Schneider	Ursula Spiegelsin

Early settlers of Upper Saucon township were the following :

Christian Newcomb	Adam Wanner	John Danishaus
George Lobus	John Williams	Jacob Mauser
John Yoder	John Tool	Frederick Weber
Christian Smith	Joseph Samuel	Max Gumschafer
Samuel Newcomb	Isaac Sammel	Rudolph Oberly
Felty Staymetz	John Appel	Michael Lintz
George Troon	Henry Kehrer	Joel Arnimer
Owen Owen	George Marsteller	Rudolph Illig
Thomas Owen	Henry Runfield	George Bachman
John Thomas	George Hertzal	Daniel Cooper
William Murray	Henry Hertzal	Michael Landis
Michael Narer	Christian Laubach	David Rinker

Jacob Gonner	Jacob Hertzcl	Jacob Muschlitz
George Bockman	Matthias Menscher	Jacob Seider
Philip Kissinger	Dieter Kaus	Joseph Frey
Henry Rinckhard	George Freiman	Christian Heller
John Reeser	George Peter Kuecht	George Brinker
Henry Bowman	Peter Risser	John Matthias Eichner
Benedic Koman	Paul Frantz	Daniel Cooper
Henry Rinkard, jr.	Matthias Riegel	John George Blank
Frederick Wittman		

They had no wagons, horses, cattle, farming implements or provisions and often they had to go to the settlements on the Lehigh to get grains and other necessary articles. During the French and Indian war, 1754 to 1763, many of the settlers of Heidelberg and Lynn townships fled to Bethlehem and other places for protection from the Indians.

Western Salisbury Church, founded in 1741. First Lutheran pastor Rev. John William Straub, Rev. Daniel Schumacher, was the first Lutheran pastor after the church had joined the Synod, 1753. The date of the erection of the second church is not known, but the third one was built in 1819. Among the first members of the congregation who lived, died and are buried at the Western Salisbury Church were :

George M. Brader	John G. Glick	Adam Dorney
Lorentz Klein	Elias Weber	George Keck
Henry Kemmerer	George H. Mertz	Michael Bastian
Christian Schneider	John P. Kohler	Christopher Bortz
Conrad Marck	Jacob Danner	Jacob Wieand
Christian Andreas	George Bieher	Henry Diefenderfer
Martin Ritter	Martin Lazarus	

On Geissinger's farm is the burial place of Solomon Jennings, and his wife and also 10 or 12 Revolutionary Soldiers. Saucon is an Indian word meaning, —the valley,— where the creek has its beginning.

Northampton County was taken from Bucks County in 1752 and the county line of Northampton was made by John Chapman, John Watson, jr., and Samuel Foulke, the following counties were taken from Bucks County : Northampton, Lehigh, Monroe, Pike, Wayne, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Luzerne, Lackawanna and part of Schuylkill and Northumberland counties.

The early settlers of the Macungies were

Peter Trexler	George Steininger	Lorentz Schaadt
Peter Walbert	John Lichtenwalner	Bernard Schmidt
Jeremiah Trexler	William Meyer	Frederick Romich
Joseph Albrecht	Henry Steininger	Henry Trexler
Jacob Wagner	Jacob Schlauch	Peter Haas
Melchoir Schmidt		

The Lehigh Church was founded in 1745 by Rev. Philip Henry Rapp, Lutheran minister. The first church was built in 1750. The first Reformed minister was Rev. C. G. Herman.

Ziegel's Church was founded in 1745 and was later known as the Macungie Church. The first members of this congregation were the families of Carl, Fenstermacher, Haas, Zimmerman, Reichard, Brauss, Schmidt, Schneider, Lynn, Mayer, Neff, Bernhardt. In 1771 Adam Brauss and Jacob Grin deeded the property to the congregation.

Trexlerstown Church was founded in 1784 by John Helfrich.

The Evangelical Association's first church within the County was organized in 1828 in Upper Milford township near Zionsville and the first building was erected in 1831. Bishop John Seybert was the first one to preach in these parts. Rev. W. W. Orwig and Charles Hammer were the first pastors.

Among the first members were David Schubert, Christopher Schubert, George Yeakel, Peter Wiest and others.

Early Settlers of the County.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

Valentine Clader	Daniel Flint	John Sterner
Adam Clader	Joseph Albright	Barbara Sterner
Jacob Clader	Henry Fogelman	John Keim
Henry Kramer	Jacob Sterner	John Kelchner
Mr. Hartzel	George Meyer	Jacob Keiper
Mr. Hatz	Nicholas Steiner	John Keiper
Jacob Bast	Anna Laubach	Ludwig Keiper
Jonathan Ott	George Laubach	Abraham Keiper
George Ervenreider	John G. Kurtz	Joseph Kidd
John C. Yeager	Joseph Dewalt	John Knauss
Henry Beitel	Barbara Quier	Philip Kleckner
Christian Beitel	Daniel Quier	Jacob Hauer
Charles Colver	Michael Reichard	Jonathan Hauer
Peter Kelchner	Abraham Sterner	Christian Young
Henry Fatzinger	Christian Sterner	Henry Brader
Michael Kelchner		

HEIDELBERG TOWNSHIP.

Jacob Arndt	Nicholas Handwerk	Rudolph Peter
Andrew Martin	Peter Herger	Elias Painter
Jacob Coltner	Henry Hair	Adam Reeder
Andrew Clymer	George Hafe	Peter Reege
Henry Diehl	Martin Kooger	John Rhoads
Jacob Daubenspeck	Frederick Kern	John Rockel
Tobias Eberth	George Knedler	William Rex
John Eberth	John Kuntz	Charles Ross
Leonard Foot	John Kunkel	Peter Raigh
Henry Francis	Michael Kunkel	Michael Ramilie
Henry Frey	John Kern	John Ruckel
Leonard Fahr	John Lapp	Peter Ruch
Philip Fiddler	Robert Levers	Jacob Reedy
Henry Frantz	Christian Lanahuer	John Rumble
John Feller	John Lintz	Conrad Reedy
Christopher Fahr	Christian Langenohr	Henry Reinhart
Peter Frantz	Jacob Mowrer	Andrew Shitler
John Frey	Jacob Moyer	Frederick Schneider
Jacob Frey	Peter Miller	Melchior Schultz
Francis Gilpner	Peter Missimer	Daniel Schneider
Peter Granwall	Conrad Marms	George Siegler
Adam German	Felix Mantsingler	Lawrence Simon
Henry Geiger	Peter Musgenong	William Silfoose

Francis Giltner	Conrad Miller	George Lind
Frederick Giltner	George Meal	Teeter Seidler
Jacob Giltner	Ulrich Neff	Christian Smith
Joseph Garber	Ulrich Henry Neff	Christian Schmidt
Henry Hauser	Henry Oswald	Henry Smith
Henry Hoffman	Michael Ohl	Frederick Snyder
Michael Hevener	Henry Ohl	Philip Lehr
Michael Hiskey	Henry Polinger	Jacob Traubespeck
John Handwerk	Charles Pennington	George Welger
Elizabeth Hoffman	Jacob Peter	Jacob Weaver

Heidelberg Church was organized in 1740. First members were

Jacob Peter	Ulrich Sensinger	Peter Woodring
Casper Peter	Jorch Recks	Casper Weaver
William Peter	Peter Handwerk	Leonard Wassen
John Hunsicker	John Krauss	John Yeager
Jacob Mayer	Michael Mosser	George Ziegler
David Gisi	Daniel Burger	Henry Kistler
Conrad Wirtz	Nickel Klein	Philip Hess
Frederick Niseli	Henry Oswald	Solomon Walter
Ulrich Neff	Adam Wunsch	Frank Walter
Henry Hoffman	Leonard Mayer	George Newhard
Peter Miller	Andreas Schissler	Nickel Burger
Henry Roeder	Frederick Schneider	Michael Ruch
George Krum	Jonas Matzinger	Peter Miller
Jorg Schmaltz	Rudolph Peter	Jacob Schlung
Henry Ohl	Philip Wanheman	Hans Ulrich Arndt
Jacob Reidy	John Weaver	John Niessle
Michael Fritzinger	Simon Weho	

LOWHILL TOWNSHIP.

Michael Avers	Peter Frantz	Jacob Riffle
Peter Boll	Philip Fenstermacher	Maudlin Robenholder
Valentine Bermerhoff	Henry Hauser	Andrew Rees
Martin Buchman	Christian Hoffman	David Riffle
John Bear	John Hartman	Jacob Row
Adam Kline	Jacob Horner	Zachary Satler
John Correll	Michael Kimbell	Henry Shedd
Peter Derr	Philip Keger	John Christian Stahl
Peter Douthace	George Kint	Andrew Sendell
Michael Dieber	John Klotz	Peter Sell
Andrew Eschbach	Henry Krellon	Andrew Selizer
Martin Eighler	Jacob Klotz	Reynard Vogdeas
George Ebenhart	Michael Mosser	John Wolfshurter
Martin Entert	Peter Neider	Jacob Weimer
Jacob Froch	George Oldwine	John Conrad Redd
Henry Fuerbach		

Lowhill Church, was organized in 1769. First members were

Jacob Bachman, jr	Andreas Eschbach	Peter Weiss
Jort George	John Hartman	George George
Nicholas Mauserbach	John George	Engel Thomas

Jacob Bachman, Sr.	Peter Ball	Michael Brobst, Sr.
Nicholas Bachman	Abraham Knorr	John A. Geiss
Christopher Knorr	Lorenz Bachman	Jacob Bar
Henry Kempfer	Frederick Schneider	William Schmetten
Peter Kocher	Henry Ohl	Jacob Musserylang
Paul Bachman	Michael Deibert	George A. Guthekunst
John Simon George	John Teissluss	Adam Duess
Sylvester Holben	Cathrine Ennes	Jacob Horner
William Holben	Christian Reiss	George Folk
Elizabeth Reichel	John Reinschmidt	Philip Fenstermacher
Bernhard Schneider	William Stump	Mathias Schliman
J. W. Schneider	Nicholas Kocher	Nicholas Impody

LYNN TOWNSHIP

Valentine Barontheisel	Michael Miller	Philip Wertman
Michael Baumgardner	Michael Moser	George Witzell
Henry Brenigh	Simon Moser	Henry Winderstein
Peter Beisel	Jacob Muntz	Michael Wertman
Jacob Billman	Conrad Muntz	Baltzer Yeager
Martin Brobst	Lawrence Miller	George Zimmerman
Michael Buck	Christian Miller	George Hermany
Peter Baldauf	Frederick Michael	Peter Hunsicker
Jacob Barr	Adam Miller	Jacob Fetterolf
Henry Breidich	George Nongener	Peter Fetterolf
Adam Clause	George Neiss	Philip Fetterolf
Adam Creitz	John Neart	John Fetterolf
Gottlieb Dennet	George Oswald	John Heil
John Everitt	Daniel Oswald	Marcus Wannemacher
George Enos	David Pillman	Jacob Wannemacher
Philip Enos	Adam Potts	Philip Wannemacher
Philip Eberth	Michael Poke	Casper Wieser
Thomas Everitt	Henry Pedneck	Sylvester Holben
Gabriel Foagher	Godfried Peatzle	John Holben
John Flugh	Mathias Rhoads	Solomon Holben
Samuel Friess	Baltzer Redenhower	Bernhard Follweiler
Daniel Heister	Henry Rubrecht	Edwin Schitz
George Harmony	Job Siegfried	Joseph Gibson
Zachary Heller	Charles Straub	Christian Weber
Christian Henry	Henry Snyder	George L. Schut
Abraham Kerper	Andrew Leachler	Henry Oswald
Henry Kuntzman	Nicholas Smith	Philip Gabriel Vogel
Jacob Kistler	Jacob Snyder	Conrad Vogel
John Kistler	Melchoir Geer	John Vogel
Henry King	Gabriel Vogel	Valentine Schneider
Evan Long	Sebastian Verner	Jacob Lynn
Jacob Leeser	Martin Wydsell	Peter Lutz

Ebenezer Church, was founded in 1740. The first members were

Peter Scholl	Stephen Gross	Ehrhard Ziesloff
Peter Beisel	Abraham Schellhammer	Jacob Grunewald
Mathias Schitz	Philip Schuman	Michael Fenstermacher
William Mayer	Martin Grentler	Jacob Oswald

Henry Widerstein	Sylvester Holben	Henry Hauss
Bernhard Schneider	Michael Habbes	Conrad Billman
Aaron Hartzell	Adam Brentz	John Kressley
Jacob Hoffman	George Brenner	Andreas Straub
Jacob Lynn	Philip Mosser	Thomas Everitt
Christian Miller	Philip Wertman	Henry Konig
Joseph Gerber	Philip Antoni	George Kistler
John Schmidt	Martin Schuck	Abraham Offenbach
Burkhardt Mosser	Dietrich Sittler	Adam Arndt
Michael Bock	Melchoir Duer	Jacob Donatt
Michael Hattinger	Jacob Manz	Frederick Hess
Peter Kirschner	Joseph Holder	

UPPER MACUNGIE TOWNSHIP

George Moltz	William Heintz	George Kerr
George Hahn	Daniel Schmoyer	George Mayne
John Lichtenwalner	Casper Blyler	John Miller
John Kuntz	Conrad Bean	Henry Nobloch
Abraham Yeakel	John Baar	John Overcast
Hans Jacob Moyer	Jacob Eagner	John Reiss
Nicholas Meyer	Andrew Eisenhart	Andrew Reissell
Balthaser Yeakel	George Free	Casper Reiss
Richard Hockley	Nicholas Free	Valentine Schick
Richard Johnson	Christian Gorr	Jacob Shoemaker
William Mohry	Jacob Hoenberger	Jacob Strong
Herman Mohr	George Hoffman	Frederick Sikes
Philip Gabriel Vogel	Adam Heberly	Frederick Seitz
Eqidus Grim	Leonard Heychler	Philip Shearer
John George Guth	John Jarrett	Martin Speigle
Jacob Schwartz	Edward Jarret	Peter Trexler
George Rupp	Jacob Koller	Godfried Tippendewer
George L. Breinig	Philip Kebler	Jacob Wagner
George Schall	George Kebler	Matthias Weaver
Jacob Witchner		

LOWER MACUNGIE TOWNSHIP.

George F. Schaffer	Peter Butz	Adam Singmaster
Michael Schaeffer	Joseph Albrecht	Peter Miller
Frederick Romig	Philip Lauer	Lewis Larose
Adam Desh	Philip Christman	John Y. Erdman
Conrad Haas	Rev. Jacob VanBuskirk	

Lehigh Church, was founded in 1740. The first members were

Jeremiah Trexler	Nicholas Schmidt	Andreas Eisenhard
John Matthias Egner	Adam Moser	Jacob Herman
M. Knappenberger	John Dietrich	Valentine Meckley
John P. Fetherolf	Gaumer Matthias Steinlein	Michael Warmkessel
William Fegley	Jacob Koller	Bastian Druckenmiller
Daniel Schmeier	Jacob Stephan	George Christ
Frederick Seitz	Philip Drescher	George Acker
Christian Schmeier	Stophel Miller	Michael Shiffert
Jacob Barth	Christian Gorr	Balzer Federman

John Peter Klein
 Jacob Wagner
 Jacob Wagner
 Jacob Danner
 George Ruch
 Mathias Heinli
 George Adam Bortz
 John Dee

Simon Ham
 Lorentz Schod
 Andreas Trexler
 Martin Boger
 Peter Mattern
 Emanuel Pfeiffer
 Lorentz Kuchele
 Matthias Ludwig

Jacob Schankweiler
 Leonard Kuhns
 Conrad Kolb
 George Seiler
 Joseph Albrecht
 John Weber
 Adam Desch
 Henry Koch

SALISBURY TOWNSHIP.

Frederick Basserman
 Philip Boehm
 Christopher Eschbach
 George Hoffman
 Conrad Hertzell
 John Kurtz
 Benedict Needingler
 Jacob Rickey
 John Raun
 William Raup

George Spahn
 Abraham Transue
 George Weiss
 Solomon Jenning
 Jacob Geissinger
 Henry Knauss
 Martin Ritter
 T. Kemmerer
 Henry Keck
 Joseph Zimmerman

Lorenz Klein
 Christopher Klein
 —Bieber
 Philip Klein
 Nicholas Uberoth
 John Adam Euberth
 William Line
 Jacob Spinner
 Jacob Merkel
 G. W. Moritz
 Daniel Diehl

UPPER SAUCON TOWNSHIP.

Joseph Samuels
 Henry Brunner
 David Owen
 Philip Geissinger
 John Reeser
 Casper Wister
 George Zervitz
 Christian Newcomer
 John Bush
 Michael Cyder
 Henry Keiber
 Henry Taylor
 Owen Owen
 Christopher Hansel
 Samuel Newcomer
 William Murry
 George Bachman
 Henry Rumfield
 John Rothrock
 Henry Weber
 Conrad Walp
 Jacob Walp
 Andrew Walp
 Valentine Young
 George Marsteller
 John Tool
 Valentine Steinmetz
 Michael Weaver
 Benedict Camen
 Balthauser Beil
 John Appel

Richard Thomas
 John Blackledge
 John Yoder
 George Strahan
 Peter Hillegas
 John Pugh
 Abraham Danahower
 John Bitz
 Carl Ludwig Keiper
 John Thomas
 Tobias Bahl
 Christian Meiner
 Samuel Everhard Kopp
 Peter Marsteller
 Christian Rinker
 Thomas Mayberry
 Adam Warner
 Rev. J. Berkenstock
 Peter Fuchs
 George Reinhard
 John Miller
 Philip Trapp
 Andrew Wint
 Henry Cressman
 Peter Meesemer
 John Ludwig
 Erasmus Boschim
 Frederick Derfinger
 Daniel Smith
 John Elfree

George Dutt
 John Koehler
 Anthony Boehm
 Jacob Bachman
 Philip Sharry
 Valentine Sherer
 Conrad Miller
 Frederick Gardner
 Matthias Egner
 Matthias Otto
 Jacob Gangewre
 Ludwig Bush
 Adam Kurtz
 John Philip Flexer
 John Adam Stout
 Cornelius Crump
 Christian Fry
 George Bastian
 Jacob Kiebler
 Adam Romich
 Richard Thomas
 Peter Reinhard
 Bastian Nave
 Tobias Paul
 Peter Bower
 Michael Flexer
 Leonard Boydelman
 Andrew Erdman
 Charles L. Koch
 John Erdman

WEISENBERG TOWNSHIP.

Equithius Grim	Daniel Zollner	John Derr
Adam Braus	Philip Henn	Rev. Daniel Schumacher
Peter Grim	Jacob Stein	George Rupp
Ludwig Reichard	Gottlieb Ettinger	Nicholas Gehringer
Conrad Neff	Adam Bear	Leonard Danner
Daniel Knauss	Killian Leiby	Christian Seiberling
Michael Brobst	John Leiby	Philip Wendel Klein
Jacob Greenewald	Jacob Holben	Jacob Barner
Daniel Stettler	Jacob Schumacher	Rev. John H. Helfrich
David Xander	John George Schumacher	Frederick Hyneman
Casper Sunn	Abraham Knerr	Charles Ihre
Berndt Rupert	Peter Herber	John Bear
Nicholas Beesaker	Sebastian Werley	Jacob Bear

Ziegel Church, founded in 1749. Known at first as the Macungie church.

The first members were

Adam Brauss	John N. Gift	John Vogel
Ludwig Reichard	George Zimmerman	Jacob Rummel
Bernhard Smidt	Michael Old	John Herman
Nicholas Mayer	Henry Gagenbach	Conrad Neff
Peter Haas	Melchior Ziegler	John Heider
Jorch Schaffer	Philip Breinig	Adam Schmidt
Karl Oorn	Peter Heimbach	Philip Klein
Urham Friebe	Bartholomew Miller	John Bar
John Merkel	George Leibensperger	Jacob Goho
Daniel Krauss	Jacob Kuntz	Frauz Wesco
Michael Hotz	Albrecht Hummel	Yost Schlicher
John Hergerether	David Nuzgenug	Philip Fenstermacher
Equitius Grim	Michael Confort	Jacob Acker
Zacharias Heller	Andreas Sassamenhausen	George Falk
Frederick Windisich	George Schumacher	Daniel Hettler
Adam Weber	Melchior Seib	Jacob Weitknecht
George Boyer	Henry Miller	John Doll

Weisenberg Church, was founded in 1747. The first members were

Peter Herber	Michael Bieber	Frederick Weigand
Jacob Herber	Michael Bock	Jacob Senser
Peter Weiss	George Emery Schick	Jost Diehl
Jacob Holben	Andrew Sinckell	Sebastian Gehringer
Theodore Kempfer	George Sieger	Michael Hallenbach
John Ehrenhard	George Kneidler	Peter Rabenold
Henry Krechloch	George Schissler	John Mayer
John Krechloch	Eberhard Schmidt	Peter Bahl
Jacob Bachman	George Kind	Daniel Stettler
Christian Miller	John Adam Klein	John A. Giess
Andreas Riess	Sebastian Werley	John Knerr
John Carral	Peter Frantz	John U. Weiss
George Zimmerman	John DeLong	Christopher Frey
John Zerfass	Jacob Heilman	John Daniel Werley
Valentine Derr	Frederick Seiberling	Michael Thomas
Henry George	Matthias Schnieder	Casper Bittner
John George	John Dietrich Herman	Casper Hartman

Adam Bar
Leonard Fry
Jacob Greenawald
Wendel Holben
Michael Broucher
Nicholas Kemp
Martin Buchman
Abraham Diehl

Henry Hartman
William Schmetter
Andrew Eschbach
Peter Kocher
Peter Schopp
Philip School
Valentine Kramlich

John Bar
John Schissler
Henry Schissler
Leonard Schlosser
Peter Schlosser
George L. Schutz
Henry Brunner

WHITEHALL TOWNSHIP.

Michael Hoffman
Lynford Lardner
Peter Troxell
Jacob Kohler
Christian Steckel
John Mickley
Adam Deschler
Anthony Deschler
David Deschler
Ulrich Burkhalter
John C. Leisenring
Ulrich Flickinger

George Ringer
Michael Kelchner
Joseph Showalter
Christopher Kern
George Koehler
Joseph Bosler
John Schreiber
George Newhard
John Eastburn
Godfrey Knauss
Jacob Wertz

George Hoffman
Michael Harlacher
Daniel Harlacher
Christopher Blank
Michael Kolb
Adam Miller
Stephen Snyder
Jacob Schnarr
Alexander Diefenderfer
Jacob Yundt
Henry Biery

NORTH WHITEHALL TOWNSHIP.

Paul Balliet
John N. Saeger
Paul Gross
Melchior Sieger
John Schaad
George Ruch
John Woodring
Christian Bear
Adam Ronich
Jacob Graff
Martin Semmel

Michael Laury
Adam Scheuerer
Anthony Frantz
Sebastian Miller
Michael Newhard
Adam Schneck
Leonard Schissler
John Lichtenwalner
Henry Geiger
John Ulrich Ahlmer

Philip Diehl
Felix Arner
John Hertzog
Peter Burkhalter
Jacob Saeger
Nicholas Marcks
Jacob Mickley
Nicholas Allemang
Adam Brown
Samuel Sieger

SOUTH WHITEHALL TOWNSHIP.

Nicholas Kern
Lorentz Guth
Casper Wister

Jacob Henninger
George Wenner
John Troxell

John Troxell
Peter Steckel

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Casper Peters
Henry Hoffman
John Rober
John Rachel
Adam Rachel
Jacob Rex
Wm. Fenstermacher
Peter Handwerk
Michael Wehr
John Kunkel
Michael Kunkel
George Kunkel
Leonard Wasson

Andreas Kunkel
Henry Geiger
Ambrose Remaly
George Remaly
Adam German
Henry Hauser
Nicholas Handwerk
George Hofe
Frederick Kern
John Kuntz
John Kunkel
Michael Kunkel

John Kem
Jacob Moyer
Jacob Mowrer
Peter Missemer
George Nyhart
Henry Oswald
Jacob Peters
Rudolph Peters
Adam Reeder
John Ruckel
Peter Ruch
Simon Wehr

SCHOOL STATISTICS, 1901.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS	Formed	Area Sq. M.	Settled	Schools	Term Mos.	Males	Females	Total	Teachers Salary
Allentown City	1867		1751	115	10	2382	2632	4663	\$52.49
Cataqua Borough	1852		1839	14	10	313	339	652	66.98
Coopersburg "	1850		1818	3	9	56	68	124	43.00
Coplay "	1869		1854	6	9	139	143	282	50.00
Emus "	1859		1740	6	9	118	140	258	44.00
Fountain Hill "	1892		1745	4	10	92	93	185	47.50
Macungie "	1857		1776	3	9	61	59	129	44.25
Slatington "	1864		1851	19	9	427	408	835	72.50
West Bethlehem Borough	1889		1869	14	10	313	307	620	66.08
Hanover Township	1812		1740	16	8	312	297	609	42.00
Heidelberg "	1812	13.00	1740	10	7	200	145	345	27.50
Lowhill "	1812	26.3	1743	6	7	90	73	163	30.00
Lower Milford "	1847	13.8	1715	11	7	195	137	332	32.00
Lower Macungie Township	1832	19.5	1738	22	7	352	307	659	26.00
Lynn "	1812	23.6	1740	21	7	383	359	742	30.00
North Whitehall "	1812	40.0	1730	18	7	330	325	655	36.50
Salisbury "	1812	20.6	1736	23	7	411	343	754	37.50
South Whitehall "	1812	19.9	1735	15	7	265	511	506	35.50
Upper Macungie "	1832	21.9	1729	17	7	255	213	468	32.00
Upper Milford "	1812	24.5	1733	12	7	306	225	531	33.00
Upper Saucon "	1812	19.5	1743	12	7 1/2	288	234	522	30.00
Washington "	1847	23.8	1742	18	7	367	264	640	28.00
Weisenberg "	1812	25.5	1743	11	7	190	143	330	28.00
Whitehall "	1867	27.0	1730	23	8	504	505	1009	38.50
Grim's Independent	1867	13.0		1	7	22	15	37	35.00

POPULATION.

TOWNSHIPS	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Hanover	866	1102	1478	1762	2380	2804	3813	3863	3324
Heidelberg	1900	2208	2308	1889	1369	1481	1567	1437	1411
Lower Macungie	2802	3323	2156	3036	3438	3661	3952	3637	2920
Upper Macungie				1562	1761	3061	3023	2511	2081
Lower Milford	2416	2829	2838	1236	1418	1505	1563	1424	1233
Upper Milford		808		1748	1936	2015	2475	2394	2712
Lowhill	702	1747	854	1021	1034	997	914	763	715
Lynn	1664	2008	1895	1997	2321	2375	2678	2635	2366
North Whitehall	1807	1952	2234	2946	3575	4170	3245	2847	3280
South Whitehall	1623		2290	2913	4085	2748	2884	2204	2472
Whitehall									
Salisbury	1165	1342	1488	1884	2216	2860	3929	5514	7935
Upper Saucon	1642	1905	2072	2372	2043	3487	3078	4100	4585
*Northampton	1432	1767					3228	2832	2271
Washington									
Weisenberg	1175	1285	1427	1862	2047	2464	2516	2668	3096
Formed							1627	1514	1366
CITY AND BOROUGHES.									
Allentown City	1814	1544	2493	3679	8925	13884	18063	25238	35116
Catasauqua	1852				1653	2853	3065	3704	3963
Coopersburg	1879						392	556	454
Coplay	1869					728	774	880	1581
Emmaus	1859				277	477	847	883	1468
Fountain Hill	1892								1214
Macungie	1857				410	486	701	644	692
Slatington	1864					1508	1634	2716	3773
West Bethlehem	1880						1414	2759	3465

*Included in Allentown

GOVERNORS OF PENNSYLVANIA FROM 1790 to 1903.

Name	Born	Birthplace	Occupation	Time	Yrs.	Died	Age
Thomas Mifflin	1744	Philadelphia	Merchant	1790—1799	9	1800	56
Thomas McKean	1734	Chester County	Lawyer	1799—1808	9	1817	83
Simon Snyder	1759	Lancaster County	Farmer and Miller	1808—1817	9	1819	60
William Findlay	1768	Franklin County	Lawyer	1817—1820	3	1846	78
Joseph Hiester	1752	Berks County	Merchant	1820—1823	3	1832	80
John Andrew Schultz	1775	Berks County	Lutheran Minister	1823—1829	6	1852	77
George Wolf	1777	Northampton County	Lawyer	1829—1835	6	1840	63
Joseph Rittner	1780	Berks County	Farmer	1835—1839	3	1869	89
David R. Porter	1788	Montgomery County	Iron Manufacturer	1839—1845	6	1867	79
Francis R. Shunk	1788	Montgomery County	Lawyer	1845—1848	3 ¹ / ₂	1848	60
William F. Johnston	1808	Westmoreland County	Lawyer	1848—1852	3 ¹ / ₂	1872	64
William Bigler	1813	Cumberland County	Printer and Merchant	1852—1855	3	1880	67
James Pollock	1807	Northumberland Co.	Lawyer	1855—1858	3	1890	86
William F. Packer	1817	Centre County	Printer	1858—1861	3	1870	63
Andrew G. Curtin	1817	Centre County	Lawyer	1861—1867	6	1894	77
John W. Geary	1819	Westmoreland County	Civil Eng. and Mil.	1867—1873	6	1873	54
John F. Hartranft	1830	Montgomery County	Lawyer and Mil.	1873—1879	6	1889	59
Henry M. Hoyt	1830	Luzerne County	Lawyer	1879—1883	4	1892	58
Robert E. Pattison	1850	Maryland	"	1883—1887	4		
James A. Beaver	1837	Centre County	"	1887—1891	4		
Robert E. Pattison	1850	Maryland	" and Mil.	1891—1895	4		
Daniel H. Hastings	1849	Centre County	"	1895—1899	4		
William A. Stone	1846	Tioga County	"	1899—			
Lieut. Governors							
John Latta	1836	Westmoreland Co., Pa.	Lawyer	1875—1879	4		
Charles W. Stone	1843	Middlesex Co., Mass.	"	1879—1883	4		
Chauncey F. Black	1839	Somerset Co., Pa.	"	1883—1887	4		
William T. Davis	1831	Wales,	"	1887—1891	4		
Louis A. Watres	1851	Lackawanna Co., Pa.	"	1891—1895	4		
Walter Lyvon	1853	Allegheny Co., Pa.	"	1895—1899	4		
J. S. Gobin	1837	Sunbury, Pa.	" and Mil.	1899—			

NOTE :—Under the Constitution of 1790, a Governor could serve 9 years out of 12 years. Under the Constitution of 1838, he could serve 6 years out of 9 years. Under the Constitution of 1873, he could serve 1 term of 4 years only and he cannot be re-elected to succeed himself.

Valuation of Lehigh County for 1901.

Allentown, Taxables, 13,042 ; Real estate valuation, \$20,290,311 ; County assessment, \$20,594,216 ; County tax, \$45,307.11 ; State tax, \$18,778.94 ; Money on interest, \$4,694,729. Catasauqua, Taxables, 1,266 ; Real estate valuation, \$1,715,745. County assessment, \$1,770 915 ; County tax, \$3,896.00 ; State tax, \$1, 964.44 ; Coopersburg, Taxables, 222 ; Real estate valuation, \$266,310 ; County assessment, \$288,300 ; County tax, \$633.25 ; State tax, \$969.44. Coplay, Taxables 617 ; Real estate valuation, \$501,495, County assessment, \$543,035 ; County tax \$1, - 194 69 ; State tax, \$113.29. Emmaus, Taxables, 539 ; Real estate valuation, \$433,745 ; County assessment, \$478,835 ; County tax, \$1 052 99 ; State tax, \$602 11. Fountain Hill, Taxables, 374 ; Real estate valuation, \$700,525 ; County assessment, \$576,530 ; County tax, \$1,268.36 ; State tax, \$592 26. Macungie, Taxables, 337 ; Real estate valuation, \$271,661 ; County assessment, \$287,281 ; County tax, \$632 01 ; State tax, \$573. Slatington, Taxables, 1,315 ; Real estate valuation, \$1,070,256 ; County assessment, \$1,178,995 ; County tax, \$2,593.79 ; State tax, \$519. West Bethlehem, Taxables, \$1595 ; Real estate valuation, \$1,326,663 ; County assessment, \$1,308,928 ; County Tax, \$3,099.63 ; State Tax, \$773.49.

Hanover, Taxables, 1,370 ; Real estate valuation, \$1,473,798 ; County assessment, \$1,525,618 ; County tax, \$3,356 36 ; State tax, \$1,255 26. Heidelberg, Taxables, 486 ; Real estate valuation, \$569,088 ; County assessment, \$600,034 ; County tax, \$1,320 05. State tax, \$5,694 32. Lower Macungie, Taxables, 1076 ; Real estate valuation, \$1,360,906 ; County assessment, \$1,450,106 ; County tax, \$3,190.24 ; State tax, \$599.46. Lower Milford, Taxables, 507 ; Real estate valuation, \$701,590 ; County assessment, \$736,480 ; County tax, \$1,620.25 ; State tax, \$651.81. Lowhill, Taxables, 256 ; Real estate valuation, \$315,307 ; County assessment, \$325,917 ; County tax, \$717.02 ; State tax, \$206.58. Lynn Taxables, 686 ; Real estate valuation, \$1,131,860 County assessment, \$1,177,212 ; County tax, \$2,589.85 ; State tax, \$587.64. North Whitehall, Taxables, 1,165 ; Real estate valuation, \$1,250,561 ; County assessment, \$1,335,271 ; County tax, \$2,938.59 ; State tax, \$672.40. Salisbury, Taxables, 1789 ; Real estate valuation, \$1,776,864 ; County assessment, \$1,898,819 ; County tax, \$4,177 40 State tax, \$582.96. South Whitehall, Taxables, 820 ; Real estate valuation, \$1,459,755 ; County assessment, \$1,506,955 ; County tax, \$2,315.30 ; State tax, \$780 97. Upper Macungie, Taxables, 756 ; Real estate valuation, \$1,168,804 ; County assessment, \$1,216,904 ; County tax, \$2,677.18 ; State tax, \$406.49. Upper Milford, Taxables, 1042 ; Real estate valuation, \$1,505,307 ; County assessment, \$1,083,271 ; County tax, \$2,383 20 ; State tax, \$845.77. Upper Saucon, Taxables, 1024 ; Real estate valuation, \$1,140,040 ; County assessment, \$1,233,775 ; County tax, \$2,714.31 State tax, \$967.67 ; Washington, Taxables, 1,041 ; Real estate valuation, \$825,025 ; County assessment, \$896,396 ; County tax, \$1,972.07 ; State tax, \$67.72 ; Weisenberg, Taxables, 492 ; Real estate valuation, \$591,535 ; County assessment, \$607,048 ; County tax, \$1,335.50 ; State tax, \$349.39. Whitehall, Taxables, 2,646 ; Real estate valuation, \$3,398,340 ; County assessment, \$3,512,635 ; County tax, \$7,728.02 ; State tax, \$857.14.

Total valuation, Taxables, 34,625 ; Real estate, \$44,735.91. County assessment, \$46,233,726 ; County tax, \$101,714.12 ; State tax, \$34,767.96 ; Cleared land, 174,957 acres ; Timber land, 18,175 acres ; County debt none.

LEHIGH COUNTY'S DEBT.

HOW IT HAS BEEN PAID OFF IN THIRTY YEARS.

In 1873 Lehigh county had a debt of \$404,742.61. In 1886 the last remnant of indebtedness was paid off, and no other has been created since. The total amount of county taxes levied and collected from 1856 to 1886 was \$4,227,828.34.

	Receipts.	Expenditures	Debt
1856	\$ 26,064.79	\$ 22,625.01	\$ 5,840.00
1857	28,979.39	26,505.03	6,540.00
1858	68,874.33	64,909.36	15,549.00
1859	87,354.66	83,352.24	29,449.00
1860	55,353.10	46,606.24	29,849.00
1861	91,006.09	85,546.94	31,349.00
1862	118,881.36	87,236.69	33,683.06
1863	153,267.28	121,591.69	59,321.43
1864	120,713.76	106,172.56	57,289.11
1865	146,112.85	134,285.58	72,776.24
1866	199,402.97	193,155.14	134,897.67
1867	290,022.29	264,931.29	258,922.74
1868	198,997.43	191,958.01	288,457.87
1869	245,658.55	215,345.94	305,891.31
1870	367,904.25	357,332.51	290,945.83
1871	330,392.86	321,765.42	315,028.95
1872	296,999.08	232,168.88	311,603.68
1873	273,232.51	248,092.25	404,742.61
1874	153,389.47	114,479.23	250,586.30
1875	160,437.34	137,311.65	235,697.17
1876	161,967.25	143,315.01	192,984.17
1877	136,311.87	108,057.27	158,730.17
1878	148,807.71	116,186.47	148,298.17
1879	154,394.58	134,300.54	144,949.48
1880	141,056.28	119,659.14	110,960.72
1881	120,137.59	102,364.19	74,898.72
1882	129,955.30	95,572.79	62,702.72
1883	133,573.35	88,135.97	46,334.72
1884	157,488.96	119,558.98	40,609.72
1885	135,289.46	118,333.56	34,795.00

CENSUS REPORT.

The following figures were taken from the official census report and show Lehigh's importance as a manufacturing centre :

Establishments,	1,043	Wages	710,695
Invested in land,	\$ 2,328,543	Children under 16 years	1,100
Invested in buildings,	7,445,807	Wages	151,071
Invested in machinery tools and implements	6,200,807	Miscellaneous expenses :	
Cash and sundries,	10,279,056	Rent of works	151,269
Total capital invested	26,254,303	Taxes, not including internal Revenue	62,829
Proprietors	1,252	Rent of offices, interest etc.	1,279,692
Salaried officials	687	Contract work	529,855
Salaries	640,083	Total miscellaneous expenses	
Wage earners	16,463		2,041,644
Wages	6,223,386	Cost of materials, including mill supplies and freight	15,833,723
Men over 16 years	12,243	Total cost of materials	17,593,067
Wages	5,361,620	Value of products	31,250,205
Women over 16 years	3,121		

OMITTED ON PAGE 50—ALLENTOWN NEWSPAPERS—Daily Leader established in 1893. National Educator founded in 1860 by Rev. Dr. A. R. Horne, an educational paper, having a large circulation among the teachers of Lehigh and neighboring counties.

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H. H. FUNK,

Manager.

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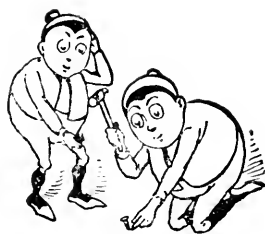
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